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R WEATHER — PARIS: Monday, cloudy with showers, 15-17 (54-63). LONDON: Monday, cloudy with showers, 8-17 (46-63). CHANNEL: Sleet. ROME: Monday, cloudy, 14-26. (61-79). FRANKFURT: Monday, cloudy with rs. Temp. 16-17 (59-63). NEW YORK: Monday, fair. Temp. 64-82).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE 16

Algeria ..... 4.00 Dis. India ..... Rs. 10 Nigeria ..... 70 K.
Austria ..... 13 S. Iran ..... 125 Rials Norway ..... 3.75 N.Kr.
Bahrain ..... 0.650 Dn. Israel ..... I.£46.00 Oman ..... 0.600 Rials
Belgium ..... 26 B.Fr. Italy ..... 600 Lire Portugal ..... 30 Esc.
Canada ..... C.$ 1.10 Jordan ..... 325 Fils Qatar ..... 5.50 Rials
Cyprus ..... 350 Mills Kenya ..... Shs. 13.00 Saudi Arabia ..... 5.00 Rials
Denmark ..... 4.25 D.Kr. Kuwait ..... 400 Fils Spain ..... 60 Ptas.
Egypt ..... 75 P. Lebanon ..... 03.00 Sweden ..... 3.50 S.Kr.
Eire ..... 30 P. Libya ..... L.Dn. 0.25 Switzerland ..... 1.70 S.Fr.
Finland ..... 3.50 F.M. Luxembourg ..... 26 L.Fr. Tunisia ..... 0.575 Din
France ..... 3.50 F. Madeira ..... 32.5 Esc. Turkey ..... T.L. 37.50
Germany ..... 1.80 D.M. Malta ..... 22 Cents U.A.E. ..... 6.00 Dirh
Great Britain ..... 25 P. Morocco ..... 3.50 Dr. U.S. Mil. (Eur.) $0.50
Greece ..... 35 Drs. Netherlands ..... 1.90 Fior. Yugoslavia ..... 33 D.

uts Set
ı Budget
y Israel
ve to Check
gh Inflation

y Jonathan C. Randal

USALEM, June 22 (WP) — Minister Menachem Begin's nent agreed today on com- se anti-inflationary budget, fter months of wrangling, but to end the lingering malaise ening his beleaguered admin- on.

ough Finance Minister Yiga- rvitz expressed formal satis- n with the cuts, which were to mmered out tomorrow by a l ministerial committee, insid- isted that he was still consid- knitting.

ged to slash $400 million he current $13.6-billion budg- . Hurvitz was reportedly de- d at his failure to win Cabinet rt for more than two-thirds of us he deemed necessary to rael's runaway inflation.

Prices Up

tion has increased 130 per- a year-to-year basis and is at close to an annual 200 rate based on the price of the past two months.

Mr. Hurvitz and two mem- his party to withdraw their from the government in the (parliament), Mr. Begin's y would be in serious peril, ng to political analysts.

ptomatic of the mood were s by Education Minister n Hammer, who said the compromise "shows how e fabric of this government predicted it would fall be- mandate expires in October,

Hurvitz told reporters after regular Cabinet session that it would pave the way for tion Labor Party leader] Shi- res and a Palestinian state."

Peres and other opposition have called on the govern- to stop its plans for further settlements on the Israeli-oc- West Bank as a means of inflation, but Mr. Peres has anything smacking of an dent Palestinian state on t Bank.

et spokesman Aryeh Naor government had agreed to budget cuts in the $320-mil- $350-million range. Those did not tally with others higher amounts.

U.S.-Egyptian Talks

O, June 22 (AP) — A U.S. conferred with Egyptian Minister Kamal Hassan Ali out ways to get stalled Pal- autonomy talks going

Leonard, the No. 2 man in delegation to the talks, was to Washington tomorrow. he would meet chief U.S. Sol Linowitz to prepare for Washington July 2-3 aimed esumption of negotiations, gypt suspended on May 8, lack of progress.



Associated Press

Ready to begin summit talks in Venice on Sunday were, left to right, Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, Italian Premier Francesco Cossiga, President Carter and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, with Roy Jenkins, president of the European Commission, at far right.

Allies Spurn Soviet Claim Of Partial Afghan Pullout

Russia Says Some Troops Withdrawing From Kabul

By Kevin Klose

MOSCOW, June 22 (WP) — The Soviet Union announced this morning that it is withdrawing "some Army units" from Afghanistan because they are "no longer necessary."

According to a six-line statement by Tass from Kabul, the partial withdrawal was agreed upon between "the command of Soviet military contingents now staying in Afghanistan" and the Afghan government.

The surprise announcement came even as Western military sources here were reporting a slow but steady increase in the number of Soviet troops in the country. Western analysts estimate that 85,000 Soviet troops are stationed in Afghanistan.

The meaning of the announcement was not immediately clear. The statement did not disclose how many troops or which ones were being withdrawn. It was made several hours after Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev reportedly sent a message to French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing on the question of Soviet troops levels in the country.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was the first Western leader to meet with Mr. Brezhnev following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in late December.

Venice Talks

The announcement comes as the Western allies are meeting in Venice in part to try to coordinate policies in response to the Afghan intervention. It also comes before the July 19 opening of the Moscow Olympic Games, which have been badly crippled by a U.S.-led boycott that includes about 50 countries, including West Germany, Canada and Japan.

The Russians have been under diplomatic pressure to end the intervention. The White House called an embargo on most trade and stopped shipment of millions of tons of feed grain badly needed by the Russians to make up harvest shortages last year.

The Tass announcement is sure to bring a flurry of high-level diplomatic activity between Moscow and the West to evaluate the extent and meaning of the withdrawals. Last year, Moscow announced a reduction of 20,000 troops in its East German units, but Western sources say the Russians, while withdrawing those troops, have in fact added more.

The Kremlin has spurned repeated attempts by Western nations and the Moslem countries for some sort of political settlement. In harsh terms, it recently rejected an initiative by Moslem leaders for talks that could lead to a pullout and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Summit Leaders Demand All Soviet Troops Leave

By Joseph Fitchett

VENICE, June 22 (IHT) — Leaders of the seven major Western allies today demanded the complete withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan in a statement responding to a Soviet announcement that some troops would be pulled out.

The Western leaders reacted quickly to the Soviet withdrawal message — which was delivered verbally to France on Friday and disclosed to the other leaders today and in Afghanistan by the news agency Tass — to dispel speculation about allied disunity over how to react to the Soviet intervention, diplomats here said.

The two-day summit, which was to have focused on economic issues, involves Britain, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, the United States and West Germany.

In their statement, the leaders said: "The Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan is unacceptable now and we are determined not to accept it in the future."

"We have taken note of today's announcement of the withdrawal of some Soviet troops from Afghanistan. In order to make a useful contribution to the solution of the Afghanistan crisis, this withdrawal, if confirmed, will have to be permanent and continue until the complete withdrawal of the Soviet troops."

Hailed by U.S.

A senior Carter administration official hailed the declaration as evidence that "U.S. allies, when pushed, will respond."

Although the language of the communique repeats earlier European statements, the U.S. official said, "When we came here, there were some doubts about Western unity. But now we have demonstrated that there is firm unity of purpose." He added, "The text is compatible with the strategic sense that President Carter gave in his Rome speech [on Friday]."

Diplomats said that the prompt Western reaction gave this summit a sharper political coherence than observers had expected.

Meanwhile, Mr. Carter and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, at the U.S. president's request, talked for an hour tonight. A French spokesman said that they agreed that allied consultations had been inadequate. Future U.S.-French contacts are planned to discuss improved consultation procedures, he said. The two leaders also reviewed the European Economic Community's recent call for a PLO role in Mideast peace negotiations.

Most officials here were skeptical about the military significance of the Soviet move. Several called it a manuever to disrupt U.S. efforts to rally the summit toward stiffer opposition to Soviet presence in Afghanistan.

First Evidence

However, U.S. and French sources here said that preliminary evidence today, still to be checked by intelligence, indicated that several thousand Soviet troops are leaving Afghanistan. "We still have to make sure that it is not just troop rotation or a tactical redeployment," a U.S. official said.

U.S. national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski said that he hoped that it marked the start of a complete Soviet pullout. But he, like his British colleagues, noted that there had been a reported Soviet buildup in recent weeks so the withdrawal could leave total strength there unaffected.

French officials said the Tass report confirmed the contents of a Soviet message delivered in Paris late Friday. The message from Mr. Brezhnev was read to a presidential aide in the Elysee Palace by the Soviet ambassador.

Briefing

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, who arrived here yesterday, briefed the other six leaders today on the message as well as on his meeting with Mr. Brezhnev in Warsaw last month.

French sources said that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing told Mr. Brezhnev at Warsaw that France rejected any Soviet military presence in Afghanistan and insisted on Soviet withdrawal, even if it had to be a gradual process. "Brezhnev's message follows that conversation and now we will see if any further positive developments are forthcoming," a French diplomat said.

While French officials cited the Soviet message as vindication of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's diplomatic efforts, U.S. officials suggested that Mr. Brehznev used a delaying tactic. "Don't believe anything until you see it," said U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie.

The summit includes President Carter, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, Prime Minister Pierre-Elliott Trudeau of Canada, Premier Francesco Cossiga of Italy and Foreign Minis-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Carter and Schmidt Agree on Missiles

By Joseph Fitchett

VENICE, June 22 (IHT) — President Carter and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt agreed here on NATO plans for new nuclear missiles in Western Europe, but, summit sources said today, they did not appear to have cleared the air between them.

The leaders met for 90 minutes last night. Afterward, Mr. Carter told reporters he had "absolutely no doubt" that Mr. Schmidt would carry out NATO's December decision to deploy long-range nuclear missiles, capable of reaching the Soviet Union, in West Germany and three other European countries.

Asked if the two leaders are now good friends, Mr. Carter said: "We always have been."

Mr. Schmidt said he agreed with Mr. Carter's remarks about the missiles, but, when pressed for more details, he said: "I am not going to answer press conference questions."

The West German leader arrived by boat for the talks at the Cipriani Hotel on the Lido, where Mr. Carter is staying, some distance away from the other summit leaders. Mr. Schmidt was not met at the dock by any U.S. official.

Talks Started Badly

A summit participant quoted Mr. Schmidt as telling him today that his meeting with Mr. Carter started badly, with the two leaders crossing swords over the missile issue. The discussion ended in agreement after misunderstandings were explained.

But, the source added, Mr. Carter and Mr. Schmidt did not resolve the basic political and temperamental differences that have undermined mutual confidence. Other sources close to both delegations agreed with that assessment.

While the two leaders met, West German spokesman Klaus Bolling told reporters that West Germany would stick to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization timetable and would follow the alliance's policy during Mr. Schmidt's meetings with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, beginning June 30.

U.S. officials said later that a misunderstanding had arisen with West Germany because of what they called erroneous press reports suggesting that Mr. Schmidt wanted to propose a freeze in NATO's deployment plans if the Soviet Union would stop installing SS-20 missiles.

Mr. Bolling said that such a suggestion had been made, but he explained: "This was meant as a signal to urge the Soviets to take up the NATO offer to start negotiating on the NATO decision."

Soviet Advantage

The West German suggestion was challenged by officials in the United States and Britain because any freeze favors the Soviet Union, which has the advantage of SS-20 missiles already installed. Britain last week announced the sites for its allotment of 160 of 572 Cruise missiles, to be installed in 1983.

Mr. Carter had sent a letter to Mr. Schmidt earlier this month, warning him against any change from the NATO decision, and the letter chilled relations between the United States and West Germany.

The U.S. State Department reportedly opposed the letter, but dip-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

250 Others Linked to Coup Conspiracy

27 in Iran Military Charged With Plot

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, June 22 — At least 27 members of the Iranian armed forces were arrested yesterday on charges of conspiring with 250 other soldiers to overthrow the government, the head of the army's Revolutionary Tribunal said. Hojatoleslam Mohammed Reyshahri said 100 men have been convicted or are awaiting trial in connection with the alleged plot and 150 are being sought.

The detention of seven alleged conspirators, including a major and a lieutenant, was announced June 12. Their trial behind closed doors began last week.

Among those reportedly implicated was Adm. Ahmad Madani, who finished second to Abolhassan Bani-Sadr in Iran's presidential election earlier this year. Adm. Madani has spoken out against the holding of, or spy trials for, the 53 American hostages.

The tribunal leader said the alleged plotters wanted to bring back the shah and former Premier Shapur Bakhtiar to run Iran for two years, and then hold a referendum to decide the future form of government.

'Help and Weapons'

He quoted a warrant officer among the original group of seven as having told a meeting of conspirators: "I have personally met Saddam Hussein (president of Iraq) and he promised to give us help and weapons."

The defendants are specifically charged with plotting to kill the commander of Piranshahr Garrison and the commander of the 306th Artillery Regiment and to cut communications between a number of military posts in the region.

Meanwhile, almost 400 teachers, students and staff members linked with Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah, have been removed from Tehran University, government radio said yesterday.

University supervisor Hassan Arefio announced the dismissals, suspensions and retirements, saying those affected were suspected of collaborating with SAVAK, the former shah's secret police. Other cases are being reviewed, he said. The purge came at the order of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, who has

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Organized by Moslem Leaders, Dissidents

Strike Brings Kabul Nearly to Standstill

By Tyler Marshall

KABUL, June 22 (LAT) — An air of expectancy gripped Kabul today as an apparently airtight general strike entered its second day without any decisive government action to end it.

Reports from various parts of the city indicated almost total compliance with the strike call. Traffic was well below normal in most areas for a Sunday, a work day in the Moslem world.

"The entire city is shut down," said a Western diplomat who had made a tour.

The strike was organized by a mixture of Moslem religious leaders and dissidents, diplomatic sources said. It is the second general shutdown in Kabul since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan last December. As previously, the people of Kabul are protesting the Soviet military presence and the Marxist regime of Babrak Karmal.

However, those who witnessed the first strike, which triggered a full-scale uprising last Feburary, said that the Russians appeared to be taking a much softer line against the protest this time.

While there were some reports of Soviet armored personnel carriers and Afghan troops moving through the city yesterday, by early afternoon today, there were no signs of armor moving in the city. Major thoroughfares carried little traffic.

Helicopter activity over the city, while sustained, was described by one long-time resident as "nothing excessive."

Many of the MI-8 and MI-24 Soviet helicopter gunships operating from Kabul's main international airport were seen headed to areas southwest of Kabul, where rebel insurgents were reported active, rather than circling the city itself.

In February, the Russians ordered MiG fighters and helicopter gunships to buzz the city in an attempt to intimidate the strikers. The Russians also ordered armored vehicles and troops to fire into groups of demonstrators, a decision that some estimate took as many as 300 lives and further intensified anti-Soviet feeling throughout Afghanistan.

"There is no sign of the strike lifting, but the government appears more relaxed this time," said a veteran diplomat.

The government radio here appealed to shop owners to reopen, and loudspeaker trucks toured the main commercial areas delivering a similar message.

While one Western resident reported a street scuffle between youths and army personnel in the western area of the city, Kabul remained generally quiet but tense, according to most accounts.

"There is a tremendous feeling that something is going to happen," said a Western resident. "The place is simmering."

Residents said that the present strike began yesterday morning. Shops and businesses in the Kabul old city did not open after Friday's sabbath. By midday yesterday, virtually all bazaars in the city were closed.

According to one account, organizers threatened several traders who wanted to remain open. Another report, which could not be confirmed, said that two merchants in the old city were shot after ignoring the order to close.

Unlike February, when the business shutdown was accompanied by massive civil unrest, there have been no major demonstrations.

Some diplomatic observers interpret the lack of government action to crush the strike as part of a more liberal image that the Russians are desperately trying to create for Mr. Karmal in an effort to broaden the regime's thin political base.

UN Official Reportedly Held

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, June 22 (Reuters) — A Canadian working for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Frederick Kemp, has disappeared from Pakistan, and reliable diplomatic sources said today he was being held a prisoner of the Afghan government.

Mr. Kemp, 58, was last seen crossing into the half-mile no-man's-land between Pakistan and Afghanistan on June 11 at a border post in Baluchistan province, officials said.

Voter Turnout Is Very Heavy in Japanese Elections

By William Chapman

TOKYO, June 22 (WP) — Japanese voters turned out in unusually large numbers today to decide whether the Liberal Democratic Party's 25-year reign will be ended and replaced by a coalition government.

About 74 per cent of the country's 81 million voters went to the polls, according to an estimate by the Home Ministry. The turnout was running about six percent higher than in the last election.

Fair weather and the unusual interest aroused by predictions that the LDP would lose control apparently accounted for the large turnout. The party was trying to win at least 256 seats to keep control of the lower house of parliament and to form a government under a new premier without having to accept influence from opposition parties. If it failed, the LDP was prepared to negotiate a coalition with between one and three of the middle-of-the-road opposition parties. Votes will be counted tomorrow.

Ohira Successor

Meanwhile, party leaders agreed to call the new Diet (parliament) into special session in mid-July to choose a successor to Premier Masayoshi Ohira, who died of a heart attack on June 12. The gains and losses of the five major LDP factions in today's election would play a big role in deciding which of their leaders is to inherit the premiership.

If the LDP maintains its majority, the two most likely contenders are Yasuhiro Nakasone, a veteran politician who heads his own faction, and Toshio Komoto, a businessman-turned-politician who is backed by most of the business community. But there is sentiment in the party for choosing some elder statesman as a caretaker premier who would serve until the party's regular election late this year.

A rainstorm in southern Japan was the only bad bit of election-day weather. Good weather is usually viewed as a factor helping LDP candidates because the party's voters are thought to be less disciplined and less motivated than those who support such opposition parties as the Socialist and Communist.

Leaders of the major parties were hopeful about the outcome but neither predicted victory. Yoshio Sakurauchi, the LDP's secretary-general, said he thought his party had achieved victory. The Socialist Party chairman, Ichio Asukata, said he had sensed a "crucial change" in the electorate and hoped that the combined opposition vote would give it a majority.

The LDP, a Conservative, pro-U.S. party, has ruled Japan since 1955. The Socialist Party is the largest of six opposition parties but has far too few seats in the lower house to be considered strong enough to take over the government.

The election was an unprecedented double-header with control of both the upper and the lower house at stake. One half of the 252 seats were to be filled in the regular election for the upper house. All of the 511 seats in the more powerful lower house were being contested in a special election called when the Ohira government lost a no-confidence vote in parliament on May 16.

At the time parliament was dissolved, the LDP had 258 seats in the lower house, two more than the necessary majority, and it could count on the votes of four conservative independents. It held 124 seats in the upper house for a one-vote majority since six of the seats were vacant because of deaths or retirements.

It had been a noisy and at times

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

A Threatens Bombings; drid Rejects Demands

RID, June 22 (Reuters) — nish government today re- emands by Basque guerril- have threatened to bomb ury's holiday resorts if 18 prisoners are not released row at midday.

mb exploded in the garden aurant in the southern sea- rt of Fuengirola, shattering . No one claimed responsi- nd it was not known the bomb was planted by ie separatist organization,

rity measures will be up, and naturally we shall compromise nor bow government spokesman elia said in response to the by ETA's political-military hich said yesterday that ad been planted in Spain's areas and would go off if 18 suspected guerrillas released and the warden of versial jail not removed hours.

1 Bomb Claimed

guerrillas carried out a ampaign against Spain's urist industry last summer, ff 14 bombs in Mediter- sorts. They called off the ter seven persons died and n 100 were injured in ex- at Madrid's airport and railway stations, despite a f the blasts.

bombs were found earlier th as tourist traffic started on the Costa del Sol. Two were defused but a third exploded, injuring three children.

Reporters who attended a news conference at a secret location in the Basque country yesterday said hooded ETA guerrillas claimed responsibility for one of the bombs that was defused. The guerrillas said a warning would be given for each explosion in the latest threat, and that the bombs were fitted with five safety devices to avoid injuring vacationers.

They said they would give directions for finding and defusing the bombs if their demands were met. Besides the release of the prisoners and the firing of the director of the Soria jail in northwest Spain, they want the government to announce within two months a date for a referendum on whether Navarre, a mixed province, chooses to join the autonomous Basque country.

Tourism in Spain has declined by more than 6 percent in the first quarter of this year compared with the same period in 1979 — itself a disappointing year — and officials were concerned about the impact of ETA's most recent threats.

"We cannot disclose our anti-terrorist plans because it would give an advantage to the enemy, but we have anticipated ETA's plans," a spokesman for the Interior Ministry said. A police spokesman said bomb disposal squads had been sent to holiday areas.

Carlos Garaicoechea, premier of the home-rule Basque government, said ETA's threats against tourism meant an irreparable economic loss.

Severe Public Comment

China Protests U.S. Arms Sales to Taiwan

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, June 22 (WP) — The Chinese government, in a dispatch carried by the China news agency, yesterday sharply protested continued U.S. arms sales to Taiwan and the reported State Department approval of talks on the sale of fighter planes to the island. The statement appeared to be the most severe public comment from Peking in a year of what have been steadily improving Chinese-American relations.

"While declaring that it will do nothing to impede the process of rapprochement between the Chinese mainland and Taiwan, the U.S. government actually keeps transporting huge quantities of arms to Taiwan," a commentator for the official press service said.

"This discrepancy between words and deeds represents nothing but bad faith in international relations," the commentator wrote.

'Breach of Principles'

The protest appeared to be sparked by reports, mentioned in an accompanying dispatch also carried by the China news agency, that Sen. Richard Stone, D-Fla., had disclosed a State Department decision to allow U.S. companies to discuss the sale of an intermediate-range fighter to China.

"It is obvious that the continued and increased arms sales by the U.S. government to Taiwan constitute a breach of the principles embodied in the agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States and are harmful to the development of Sino-U.S. relations in a normal way," the commentary said. "The Chinese people certainly could not remain indifferent towards such a U.S. move."

The Chinese protest followed by a week an unusual attack by the official Chinese press on Republican Party presidential candidate Ronald Reagan for his suggestions of stronger U.S. ties with Taiwan. A commentator in the official People's Daily said on June 14: "If the United States re-established 'official relations' with Taiwan according to the policy announced by Reagan, it would imply that the very principle which constitutes the foundation of the Sino-U.S. relationship would retrogress against the will of the two peoples."

The commentator applauded, however, the official U.S. government position against "turning the clock back" and seemed to suggest that the Reagan statement posed no real threat to the improving relationship. "Friendship and growing cooperation between the two peoples are a historical trend which cannot be checked by a tiny adverse current in the development of the Sino-U.S. relations," the June 14 commentary said.

Yesterday's commentary expressed more direct concern for the future of Sino-American ties. It was particularly striking because at the time of the annoucement early this year of renewed U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, the official public Chinese reaction was nothing more than a vague sentence in the middle of a short dispatch noting that such sales contradicted the Chinese position.

When Washington and Peking agreed to normalize relations in late 1978, they also agreed to disagree over the arms question, but officials had expected a sharper response when the announcement of renewed sales was made earlier in the year.

Apparently the remarks by Mr. Reagan and the prospect of aircraft sales convinced Chinese policymakers that a stronger response was now necessary.

The China news agency listed in detail the new set of arms, valued at about $280 million, promised to Taiwan at the beginning of 1980. The arms included land and sea anti-aircraft missiles, anti-tank missiles, a shipboard weapons fire-control system with 76mm rapid-firing guns and an improved electronic identification system.

Seoul Attacks Ship

Battle Almost Erupts Between Two Koreas

SEOUL, June 22 (NYT) — The South Korean Defense Ministry claimed yesterday that warplanes and warships from North and South Korea almost became involved in a battle on the Yellow Sea off the southwestern coast of the Korean peninsula.

A Defense Ministry statement said that 12 MiG-21 fighters and a fleet of five warships were mobilized by the North to try to stop South Korean forces from capturing a Communist boat that apparently sought to land armed espionage agents in South Korean.

A South Korean fleet, composed of a warship and three patrol vessels supported by three fighter bombers, knocked out the boat at 5:55 a.m. local time yesterday, the ministry said.

Eight crew members of the boat were killed and a ninth man was captured, the ministry said. South Korean casualties were listed as two navy men slightly wounded.

The ministry said the boat was first spotted by a South Korean coastal guard post Friday afternoon, about 7 miles west of Taechon, a beach resort 150 miles southwest of Seoul. When the boat ignored warnings from the post and fled west, South Korean troops opened fire, the ministry said.

12-Hour Chase

A 12-hour chase developed, with the South Korean fleet pursuing the North Korean boat which was running at 30 knots an hour, the Defense Ministry said. When the South Korean forces began firing on the boat, North Korean warplanes and warships appeared.

The ministry did not say whether the two sides exchanged fire. "A touch-and-go situation of a war breaking out developed, but the North Korean aircraft and warships turned back as our air force took appropriate measures," the ministry said. It did not elaborate what those measures were.

The area of the reported confrontation is below the demilitarized zone that cuts across the Korean peninsula under the 1953 armistice agreement. The Yellow Sea off the island of Kanghwa, just west of Seoul, and the Eastern Sea, off Kosong, remain divided into two different territorial waters.

With naval strength of both sides concentrated in the Yellow Sea, however, the spot near the reported confrontation has seen intermittent tension, but this was the first time that the two sides came so close to a battle.

According to Lt. Gen. Shin Hyon Su, head of the counterespionage command of the Defense Ministry, the North Korean boat sought to land agents so that they could link up with others already active in the South. The purpose of the infiltration, he said, was to take advantage of the political and labor unrest that culminated in last month's anti-government uprising in the city of Kwangju.

This was the second reported attempt by North Korea to infiltrate by sea since March 25 when a similar incident ended in a sinking of a boat near the southeastern port of Pohang.

North Korean Denial

TOKYO, June 22 (Reuters) — North Korea today denied the South Korean reports that one of its ships had been sunk in the South's territorial waters. The official North Korean newspaper Rodong Simmun called the reports a fabrication.

U.S. Said to Pressure Seoul

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP) — The United States is eliminating some high-level contacts with South Korea as part of a delicate campaign to prod that country toward political liberalization, U.S. State Department officials said yesterday.

The Carter administration also may abstain from voting on loan requests by South Korea pending before international development banks, said the officials, who asked not to be identified.

But they added that for the time being, the administration will rely chiefly on private diplomacy in its effort to persuade the South Koreans that their long-term stability depends on increasing popular participation in political processes.

The possible U.S. abstentions on international loans include votes on a pending $54 million requested for Inchon harbor development from the Asian Development Bank. Officials said the U.S. abstentions would have a symbolic effect and would not deny any loans to South Korea.

27 Iranians Implicated

(Continued from Page 1)

called for a reform of the college along Islamic lines.

In other developments:

- Tehran Radio said Mohammed Javad Bahonar, a member of the Revolutionary Council, met with American hostages being held in Yezd, about 300 miles southeast of the capital. No further information was given about the meeting. The militants who seized the U.S. Embassy on Nov. 4 have said they moved the hostages to 15 cities across the country after the attempted U.S. rescue mission in April.
- The Iranian government advised United Press International correspondent Sajid Rizvi yesterday that his visa, which expired June 17, would not be renewed and that he must leave the country.

Two Foreign Ministry officials said the decision by the Revolutionary Council was in line with a government policy announced in April that the visas of journalists working for American news organizations would not be renewed as they expired.

The officials said Mr. Rizvi also had been accused of biased reporting, but they gave no specific examples. Mr. Rizvi, who was ordered to stop filing stories Thursday, asked to be allowed to remain in Tehran for a month to clear up bureau affairs.

- Pars news agency said five members of the Revolutionary Guard were killed in a clash with opposition groups near Isfahan. In Khuzistan province, two people were killed and two injured when a bomb exploded outside a bank in Dezful, Tehran Radio reported.

N.Y. Intruders Enter House of Shah's Kin

NEW YORK, June 22 (NYT) — Two intruders posing as delivery men gained entry yesterday to an East Side town house occupied by relatives of the deposed shah, struggled with a security guard and then fled after one of them was wounded by his own gun, the guard told police.

The police said they had made no arrests and knew of no explanation for the incident at the five-story town house at 29 Beekman Place, near the East River.

In Beirut, a telephone caller to Agence France-Presse said he represented a clandestine Iranian organization named Red June whose members had attacked the home of the deposed shah's sister, Princess Ashraf Pahlavi, in an attempt to kill her.

The princess used to own the Beekman Place town house, but said three months ago that she had sold it, retaining only an apartment at Park Avenue and 65th St. It was not clear yesterday who the new owner was.

A detective at Beekman Place said the wife and "two or three" children of Shahriar Moustapha Shafik, the son of the princess, who was shot to death in Paris in December, had been in the town house during the incident. He said they refused to come out of the building.

The security guard, Donald Smillie, told police that the two men appeared to be in their 30s, and that they had worn work clothes and had spoken without accents. Smillie, who declined to speak with reporters, had gunpowder burns on his chest and hands, police said.

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or the
"LEADING HOTELS OF THE WORLD"



United Press International

Takeo Fukuda, a former Japanese premier, and his wife, Mie, cast their ballots at a polling station in Tokyo on Sunday.

Voters Turn Out En Masse To Elect Japan Parliament

(Continued from Page 1)

intense campaign that became a kind of referendum on the LDP itself. Opposition parties charged that the LDP had lost the trust of the people because of repeated scandals and a history of severe factional feuds.

Even within the LDP there was a defensive mood, with some of the more prominent candidates saying that the time had come for the party to clean its own house and abolish the factions that battled for power throughout the 1970s.

But for the most part the LDP appealed to voters to keep it in power to maintain continuity, stability, and the extraordinary prosperity built up during the past 25 years. Its candidates depicted severe economic troubles if the opposition parties were allowed to have a share of power in future governments.

National defense also surfaced as an issue, as politicians shifted perceptibly toward greater acceptance of a strong military. Defense is rarely a major issue in national elections. But this time the LDP considered it important enough to claim that the opposition parties are too divided on defense to be permitted control of the government.

There was little discussion of how the government would pay for a bigger defense force. A tax increase was not seriously discussed.

The LDP also had sought to turn Ohira's unexpected death into a campaign advantage, asking voters in effect to cast a sympathy vote for the party.

Withdrawal Is Claimed

(Continued from Page 1)

some framework of political guarantees that could solve the dispute.

The Russians intervened in Afghanistan on Dec. 27 in an airborne operation into Kabul that installed Babrak Karmal as leader of the Marxist Afghan government and toppled Hafizullah Amin. The Soviet forces since have secured the Marxists against a spreading Moslem tribal rebellion, but battles have been reported at key places around the country between Soviet troops and the Afghan rebels, who are poorly armed.

The intervention plunged U.S.-Soviet relations to their lowest point since the Cold War. President Carter has repeatedly said that there can be no progress toward resumption of crucial strategic weapons talks or other matters until the Russians are out of Afghanistan.

The Kremlin Politburo has insisted until now that the troops cannot be withdrawn fully until there are international guarantees against alleged U.S. and Chinese-backed subversion of the Marxist Karmal government. The Kremlin has previously rejected every attempt from West European and Moslem nations to seek a political settlement.

The Russians have never disclosed how many troops they have in Afghanistan, insisting they were sent only in legal response to repeated requests for assistance from Kabul.

Reagan Backer Proposes Fewer Controls on FBI

WASHINGTON, June 22 (NYT) — Sen. Paul Laxalt of Nevada, chairman of Ronald Reagan's presidential campaign, and other Republican senators have drafted a charter for the FBI that would eliminate many of the administrative controls that restrict the scope of investigations and the techniques used by agents.

Alfred Regnery, legislative counsel to Sen. Laxalt, said the bill was developed by Sen. Laxalt in his legislative capacity and not as a policy statement for Mr. Reagan.

The proposal would give the bureau much broader authority than the charter proposed by the Carter administration last July. Mr. Regnery said the senators wanted the FBI to be able to begin an investigation well before a crime occurred: The draft would mandate investigations in many situations where the administration would merely permit them.

A senior Justice Department official described the Laxalt draft as frightening. Jerry Berman of the American Civil Liberties Union called it "a chilling and repressive measure, an open-season license to investigate lawful political activity, compile dossiers on citizens and invade privacy."

The proposal would define criminal activity to include "the planning of and preparation for [criminal] acts, the threat of such acts or activity which is likely to or has the potential of violating the criminal laws."

Sterilization Rule Is Broken in U.S.

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Many poor women have been sterilized in Maryland hospitals in direct violation of stiff restrictions imposed by the U.S. government, the Washington Star reported today.

The newspaper said that 146 poor women under age 21 were sterilized in Maryland hospitals in 1978, despite federal rules forbidding the use of Medicaid funds for sterilizing minors.

The Star quoted a state health official as saying that it was possible the rules had been broken in the past, but that the problem had been resolved. However, the Star named two Maryland hospitals — Prince George's County General and Sinai, in Baltimore — that it said continued to violate the rules.

Mauritius Claims Another Island In Indian Ocean

PORT LOUIS, Mauritius, June 22 (AP) — Mauritius, locked in a dispute with the United States over one Indian Ocean island, is claiming another island that France and the Malagasy Republic say they own.

The Mauritius government announced Friday that it was claiming Tromelin Island, a 1-mile-by-700-yard about 200 miles north of here. The Mauritian government said it was amending the constitution to include Tromelin in a list of dependencies.

France, which has weather stations there and exports turtles, says its effective operation of the island is proof the French own it. The island is named after a Frenchman who landed there in 1776.

The Malagasy Republic — formerly Madagascar — has also claimed Tromelin. An opposition leader in Mauritius, Paul Berenger, said recently after a trip to Madagascar that Malagasy's President Didier Ratsiraka told him his country would forfeit its claim.

Mauritius is engaged in a dispute with the United States over the island of Diego Garcia, site of an expanding U.S. military base. Mauritius ceded the island to the British, who leased it to the United States. Now the Mauritians say the British misled them and they want the island back.

U.S. Envoy Nomination

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP) — President Carter will nominate Walter Carrington of the African American Institute in New York to be ambassador to Senegal, replacing Herman Cohen, who is being assigned to the State Department.

U.S. House Bars Shifting Embassy

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP) — The House defeated an amendment aimed at moving the U.S. Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem but only after tumultuous debate.

And after rejecting the proposal from Rep. Philip Crane, R-Ill., on Friday by a vote of 252-to-80, the House spent half an hour arguing about his motives. Democrats accused the conservative Rep. Crane of playing politics by forcing them to vote on a key plank of the 1976 and the 1980 Democratic Party platform — a plank the Carter administration has not implemented.

Rep. Crane left immediately after the vote. The United States has resisted Israel's efforts to have foreign embassies located in Jerusalem on grounds that part of the city is in occupied lands. Arab nations strongly oppose Israel's position.

Communist Official Is Wounded in Italy

COSENZA, Italy, June 22 (AP) — A gunman shot and critically wounded a Communist member of the Cetraro city government last night, then fled on a motor scooter driven by an accomplice, police said.

They identified the victim as Giovanni Losardo, 54, a city council member in Cetraro, 130 miles southeast of Naples. There were no arrests and no immediate claims of responsibility for the attack, but police said political motives could not be ruled out.

Attempt to Split West Seen in Soviet Move

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, June 22 (NYT) — By the surprise announcement today that some Soviet Army units would be withdrawn from Afghanistan, the Kremlin has made an obviously timed attempt to widen discord in the Western alliance over the wisdom of Washington's sharp responses to the Soviet intervention.

The announcement seemed deliberately vague, saying only that "some army units whose stay in Afghanistan is not necessary at present are being withdrawn these days to the territory of the U.S.S.R. on agreement with the Afghan government."

There was no timetable for a total withdrawal, no indication that the units being withdrawn might not be replaced with fresh troops, not even a revelation of how many Soviet soldiers there were in Afghanistan at the moment.

But the terseness of the announcement by Tass early this morning seemed bound to throw confusion into the meetings President Carter began only a few hours later in Venice with the leaders of the principal U.S. allies — West Germany, Britain, France, Italy, Canada and Japan.

Described as 'Gesture'

Soviet sources in Moscow, describing the announcement as a gesture, said it might be explained more fully tomorrow, when the Communist Party Central Committee is expected to convene in Moscow for its first full meeting since the intervention in Afghanistan last December.

The nominal legislature, the Supreme Soviet, will then hold an open session Tuesday morning.

Intelligence estimates published in Washington say there are 85,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan, with another 15,000 poised north of the border.

It is thought unlikely that the Soviet leaders have decided it was all a big mistake and to cut and run. Russians with official connections say privately that the Red Army marched into Afghanistan last winter to save the Marxist government that had taken power in April, 1978, from collapsing to counterrevolutionary rebels. Until that government is capable of repelling the rebels on its own, these sources say, the Red Army will stay to guarantee its survival.

Indications from Kabul are that President Babrak Karmal's hold on power is as shaky now as it was when he was installed in late December after his predecessor, Hafizullah Amin, was deposed and executed as an alleged agent of the Central Intelligence Agency.

But, as the Russians see it, Mr. Carter's hold over his own alliance is also slipping.

West European diplomats in Moscow pointed out last winter, when Mr. Carter was organizing support for a boycott of the Moscow Olympics to protest the intervention, that the Russians could make boycotting countries look foolish by announcing a troop withdrawal before the July 19 opening ceremony.

Now they have announced a withdrawal, at the moment when the seven major Western industrial democracies are conferring in some disarray in Venice. Only four of them, the United States, West Germany, Canada and Japan, have decided to stay away from the Olympics.

The severity of the U.S. political and military response to the Soviet intervention has led to growing doubts in the alliance about the wisdom or coherence of the Carter administration's leadership in an election year.

President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France went to Warsaw last month to confer with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev without first consulting with the United States. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany is due in Moscow June 30 and reportedly will ask the Russians to agree to a freeze on medium-range missile deployments for the next three years, even though Mr. Carter has warned this could start a process of backsliding from a North Atlantic Treaty Organization decision to deploy 572 U.S. missiles in Western Europe beginning in 1983.

Heading off and canceling this NATO decision of Dec. 12 has been a priority target of Soviet policy ever since Oct. 6, when Mr. Brezhnev made a surprise announcement in East Berlin of a unilateral Soviet withdrawal of 20,000 soldiers and 1,000 tanks from East Germany.

Western intelligence shows the troops are indeed leaving but that Soviet forces elsewhere in Eastern Europe have been beefed up to compensate.

Even if the Soviet Union does intend to reduce its expeditionary force in Afghanistan, insiders in Moscow warn that the step could be reversed if the West keeps up its alleged aid and encouragement of the anti-government rebels based in Pakistan.

In diplomatic exchanges with Indian and French emissaries up to now, the Russians have rejected all proposals that they withdraw their troops unconditionally. Their latest proposals, advanced in Kabul May 14, would require Pakistan and Iran, neither of which recognizes Mr. Karmal's government, to agree to stop supplying the rebels and for the agreement to be guaranteed by both the United States and the Soviet Union before the Soviet troops could pull out.

The cautious view in Moscow is that the Russians have probably not retreated from that position. But they may want to encourage European hopes that they may be more flexible on Afghanistan than the United States claims.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Carter Sees Schmidt

(Continued from Page 1)

lomats in Venice said Zbigniew Brzezinski, the national security adviser, convinced Mr. Carter to act against possible erosion in the determination of West Germany — and perhaps of other European allies. The text was reported to have been leaked to a Washington correspondent of a West German magazine.

The episode alarmed and angered Mr. Schmidt, according to several persons close to him. They said that he sees a tendency in the Carter administration to berate allied leaders — sometimes over trumped up issues — to build a presidential reputation for decisive leadership in an election year.

Mr. Schmidt told confidants last week that he has tried to play down, at least publicly, his differences with Mr. Carter to preserve Western unity, despite his occasional doubts about Mr. Carter's motives.

Reports of Mistrust

Recently, Mr. Schmidt rejected reports that West Germans mistrusted the United States, telling a group of U.S. visitors: "West Germany has never reneged on a promise to you, or a commitment."

He added: "I raised the issue of nuclear imbalance in Europe; I helped obtain the European decision to install them [the NATO missiles]. I will not allow the Soviet Union to gain an advantange."

In a Washington Post interview, published yesterday, Mr. Schmidt said he "found it difficult to understand" why his suggestion on the NATO missiles "should have created such a fuss in Western circles." He added: "This has been my writing and speaking for 20 years. Some people who have come to the scene rather later than I don't seem to know all the history behind it."

He also said, "There's an enormous degree of vitality in America when compared with Europe, and you shouldn't underestimate that." But he added, "There's too much soul-searching in America right now."

Mr. Bolling said that Mr. Schmidt was astonished by Mr. Carter's letter on the NATO missiles because the chancellor had sent the text of his controversial remarks to the White House before publishing them. "Apparently, someone forgot to show it to the president," Mr. Bolling said.

White House spokesman Jody Powell said that he would check to see whether the text was delivered in advance to the White House.

Milan Court Sets Heavy Jail Terms For 27 Guerrillas

MILAN, June 22 (AP) — A Milan court sentenced 27 urban guerrillas to a total of more than 450 years in jail yesterday on charges including murder and conspiracy to overthrow the government.

The convicted terrorists were accused of membership in Prima Linea (Front Line), a group considered Italy's second-most-dangerous terrorist organization, after the Red Brigades. Front Line, an ultraleftist organization that has assassinated judges, policemen and industrial executives in recent years, has claimed five such killings this year.

Corrado Alunni, reputedly one of Front Line's top leaders, drew the stiffest sentence: a jail term of 29 years and two months. Prosecutors have also charged Alunni with helping the Red Brigades kidnap and kill former Premier Aldo Moro in 1978.

Several dramatic episodes marked the trial, which began April 2, just two weeks after Front Line gunmen in Milan shot and killed magistrate Guido Galli, one of the chief prosecutors in the case. On April 28, Alunni and four other Front Line members were wounded during an attempt by 15 prisoners to escape from San Vittore prison in Milan.

The Second Court of Assizes sentenced 11 of the urban guerrillas to more than 20 years in jail each. The formal charges included formation of an armed band for the violent overthrow of the state, seven counts of murder and various charges of armed robbery and theft.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

U.K., French Force Urged in New Hebrides

PORT VILA, New Hebrides, June 22 (UPI) — Prime Minister-elect Walter Lini told the British and French colonial rulers of New Hebrides today that they must use force to suppress the rebellion on Espiritu Santo and leave and let his government deal with the crisis.

Mr. Lini released the statement after reports that Britain and France had agreed last week in Paris to end the rebellion by offering concessions to separatists on Espiritu Santo, 150 miles north of Port Vila. The statement said that any attempt to force the New Hebrides authorities to make concessions to the rebels undermines the legitimacy of the government elected last November.

The New Hebrides government has branded the secessionists, led by plantation owner Jimmy Stevens, as criminals. The agreement between the British and French colonial ministers reportedly requires Port Vila to make concessions to New Hebrides' French-speaking minority as well as to the separatists. The agreement reportedly threatened to delay independence unless the concessions are made.

Rightist Death Squad Kills 10 in El Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, June 22 (UPI) — A rightist group called the Squadron of Death killed 10 men yesterday, including a labor leader and three others shot to death as they ate breakfast in a restaurant here, police said. Four other bodies were found in Santa Ana, 40 miles west of San Salvador, and two deaths were reported in San Miguel, 85 miles west of here.

Meanwhile, a military spokesman said that the army had found a clandestine training camp used by leftist guerrillas and had evidence that it was commanded by a Roman Catholic priest. The spokesman declined to give the priest's name or say whether he was under arrest. Troops found ammunition, uniforms, food, and medicine at the camp 50 miles northeast of San Salvador.

Five miles north of the capital, the working class Mejicanos suburb was seized late Friday by 50 leftists of the People's Revolutionary Army. They blocked the streets with hijacked buses, ransacked the town hall and used loudspeakers to decry alleged repression by rightist groups and the civilian-military junta.

Benelux Leaders Want Thorn to Head EEC

THE HAGUE, June 22 (Reuters) — The leaders of the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg agreed today to nominate Gaston Thorn, the foreign minister of Luxembourg, as the new president of the European Economic Community's commission, the Dutch government said.

A government spokesman said Premier Andreas van Agt and his counterparts from Belgium and Luxembourg, Wilfried Martens and Pierre Werner, met in Brussels last night and finalized their choice of a successor to Britain's Roy Jenkins after telephone consultation today. Mr. Jenkins announced to step down in January when his four-year term expires.

There was some doubt here about whether other EEC members would go along with the decision of the three premiers. Official Dutch sources said that French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing did not believe the EEC's smallest member should provide the holder of such a key position. Mr. Thorn, 51, a former premier, has been president of the UN General Assembly.

Soviet Dissidents Vow to Stay in U.S. Embassy

MOSCOW, June 22 (UPI) — Seven religious dissidents holed up in the U.S. Embassy for almost two years to press their demand to emigrate to the United States met the Western press yesterday and said they are ready to carry their protest into its third year if necessary.

"We have not changed our minds," said Pyotr Vashchenko, 54. His wife Avgusta, 51, added, "We would stay 10 years if we had to." Three of their children are with them — Lilya, 22, Lyubov, 27, and Lidya, 29.

The Vashchenkos, Maria Chmykhalov, 58, and her son, Timofei, 18, are all Pentecostalist Christians from Chernogorsk in Siberia — rushed past the Soviet guards at the embassy gates on June 27, 1978. Embassy officials have given them a small basement apartment, and allow them to meet reporters, although the permitting of television cameras at yesterday's session was unusual.

Iraqi Shiite Group Said to Claim Assault

BEIRUT, June 22 (AP) — A Shiite Moslem group was reported in Beirut yesterday to have claimed responsibility for a grenade attack Thursday at the British embassy in Baghdad in which all three assailants were killed by Iraqi security forces.

The Beirut newspaper As Safir said a caller made the claim by telephone on behalf of the Al Dawa party in Iraq. The newspaper quoted the unnamed caller as saying only that the attack was mounted to "liquidate a group of British experts sent to help the Iraqi regime suppress the uprising of the Iraqi masses in southern Iraq."

Shiite Moslems are in the majority in southern Iraq, and all Al Dawa members are Shiites. The government of President Saddam Hussein outlawed Al Dawa early this year, charging the party with attempts to overthrow the government through bombings, assassinations and sabotage.

Allies Spurn Soviet Claim Of Partial Afghan Pullout

(Continued from Page 1)

ter Saburo Okita of Japan. Roy Jenkins, president of Executive Commission of the European Economic Community, also attended today's sessions.

The talks are being held in the library of a former monastery on San Giorgio island, across the canal from Saint Mark's Square. Armed gunboats patrol the channel, escorting the leaders as they arrive. Guards in flak jackets ring the island.

Economic Issues

The time devoted to Afghanistan underscored the way in which political issues particularly East-West relations took the limelight today from the economic issues originally on the agenda.

However, leaders made national economic statements this morning. In assessing the economic outlook for the decade, the leaders' statements ranged from gloomy to apocalyptic, a spokesman said.

Most speakers concentrated on the energy crisis, which is the main focus of the final communique, already circulating here in draft version.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing appealed for a Western campaign to reduce the amount of oil needed to produce each percentage point of economic growth.

[United Press International reported that Western leaders agreed today to intensify the search for alternative energy sources and pledged to double coal production in the next 10 years and increase use of nuclear energy.

[In a draft of the final economic communique obtained from conference sources, the leaders agreed that "the centerpiece of our discussion has been energy." The draft says other problems — including inflation and unemployment — cannot be dealt with satisfactorily until "our collective demand for oil" is cut.]

Mr. Cossiga said that the West's message to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries should be a mixture of warmness and openness to the possibility of establishing a dialogue.

Carter Cites Olympic Boycott

VENICE, June 22 (UPI) — President Carter said today he believes the Soviet decision to withdraw some troops from Afghanistan was aimed at breaking the Olympic boycott, but the U.S. decision to stay away is "irrevocable."

Mr. Carter said the Soviet announcement was made not because of the summit, but because the Olympic boycott "has hurt them very badly in world opinion as well as in their own country." The president added, "My belief is that [the boycott] is more of a factor than this summit conference."

Carter Sees Pope, Urges Protection Of Human Rights

VATICAN CITY, June 22 — In a morning of ceremony before plunging into the hard bout awaiting him in Venice, President Carter conferred with Pope John Paul II for 50 minutes yesterday. After the papal study and then said the protection of human rights is the first duty of governments.

In a statement to reporters, the president made an indirect reference to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, saying that the world situation "is fraught with conflicting interests that threaten bloodshed," but is also "alive with possibilities for reconciliation."

"Nations can begin by heeding the universal moral and political imperative that the protection of the human rights of each person is the premise and purpose of governments," Mr. Carter said. "They must also respect as sacrosanct the sovereignty of other nations."

The pope's statement said that a resolution of the status of Jerusalem was pivotal to any Middle East peace settlement and urged that "just attention be given to the problems affecting Lebanon and the Palestinian problem."

Before arriving at the Vatican, the president stopped at the memorial that marks the spot where Italian Premier Aldo Moro's body was found in 1978 after he had been kidnapped by urban guerrillas. Mr. Carter laid a wreath.

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United Press International

Robert Shortley, president of Interspec Inc., setting up equipment on Saturday to begin an electronic sweep of the office of Republican National Committee co-chairman Mary Crisp.

Earlier Report Found Inconclusive Evidence

epublicans Check Offices for Wiretaps

By Patrick E. Tyler
and David S. Broder

ASHINGTON, June 22 (WP) epublican National Committee ials made an electronic inspec- of their headquarters yesterday termine if it had been bugged. inspection followed an incon- ve report that a magnetic field suspicious wires found in the of Republican co-chairman Crisp could have been used ectronic eavesdropping.

st night, however, Republican nal Committee Chairman Bill ordered a halt to the elec- sweep after he learned that a ict of Columbia police officer entered the headquarters early rday without his knowledge.

Security consultants from Interspec Inc. were hired to search Ms. Crisp's office and an adjoining office for any evidence of electronic surveillance. The firm has made routine sweeps for electronic bugs in the same offices in the past.

The search had gone on about three hours last night before Mr. Brock stopped it. Republican officials indicated that the electronic specialists had not found any evidence of wiretaps.

The police officer, Larry Eugene Sterling, would only say that his aid had been requested by Winston Norman, chief of security for the national committee. Republican officials other than Mr. Brock apparently knew about Mr. Sterling's involvement. Mr. Sterling, who works in the D.C. police unit that deals with court-ordered wiretap equipment, had left the building after an hour yesterday morning, saying he had not performed any work.

Suspicious Wires

The inspection yesterday followed a report last Wednesday from two electronics experts that a magnetic field and suspicious wires found in the office of Ms. Crisp could have been used for electronic eavesdropping.

Yesterday at the Republican headquarters on Capitol Hill, it was determined that at least seven persons knew of Wednesday's discovery but did not inform Mr. Brock.

At a news conference yesterday, Mr. Brock said the fact that he was not informed was "a mistake by my staff" and that "it will not happen again." He reiterated that he did not learn of Wednesday's discovery until Friday night when a reporter questioned him about it.

Faced with evidence of possible electronic surveillance, Mr. Brock said, "You can't not take something like this seriously, but it is hard for me to believe this sort of thing happens anymore."

Asserting that "I don't think anyone in the [Republican] Party would do anything like this," Mr. Brock added that he found it "a remarkable question why anyone would want to bug anyone in this building . . . There are paranoid individuals . . . But I find it very difficult to think that anyone would believe there are secrets here worth that kind of effort."

'Paranoia'

Last week's discovery of the errant wires and the mysterious magnetic field came during enormous tension within the Republican committee, amounting, one official said, "almost to paranoia."

In the preceding weeks, a campaign had been mounted by influential conservative advisers to likely Republican presidential candidate Ronald Reagan to oust Mr. Brock from the national chairmanship and replace him with a Reagan loyalist.

Ms. Crisp, an Arizona feminist, national committeewoman and the party's co-chairman, had become an even greater target for the party's conservative wing.

She is a strong supporter of the Equal Rights Amendment, which Mr. Reagan opposes. She has also made several statements about the candidacy of independent presidential candidate Rep. John Anderson, R-Ill., that have annoyed Reagan supporters. Two weeks ago, Ms. Crisp announced she would not seek re-election.

Ben Cotten, Mr. Brock's political director, who occupies the office between Mr. Brock and Ms. Crisp, had also fallen into disfavor with the conservatives.

The most recent previous electronic sweep of the Republican offices was in May, officials said yesterday. At that time, only Mr. Brock's suite and the office of Mr. Cotten were checked, according to a press secretary.

Ms. Crisp initiated last week's electronic inspection of her office, without consulting other Republican officials, after she said she heard strange beeping sounds on her home and office phones. No evidence of electronic surveillance was found in her apartment.

eagan Hints at Wanting OP to Drop ERA Plank

By Howell Raines

ICAGO, June 22 (NYT) — ld Reagan is hinting that he like to see endorsement of roposed Equal Rights Amend- removed from the Republican platform at the national con- n next month.

presidential candidate also that he did not consider the measure a major national is- nce the matter was now in the of state legislatures to ratify ct.

der questioning at a news con- e Friday, he refused to call tright revocation of the plank dopted in 1940. But he termed ndorsement a "disruptive" ele- that unnecessarily divided Re- ans, who agreed on the prin- f equal rights but differed as legal mechanism for putting practice.

Reagan met in Chicago Fri- ith 13 Republican governors. ipants in the closed session e governors had urged him to moderate running mate who give the ticket a broad-based outside the party's normal rvative constituency. Mr. n said, however, that the gov- had suggested no individuals ne.

Rejected by Illinois

proposed rights amendment up when Mr. Reagan was re- d that a number of the gover- with him at the news confer- avored the amendment and test platform plank, adopted 6. The matter is of particular t in Illinois because earlier ek the state's House of Rep- tatives refused to ratify it.

ll, I don't think there neces- has to be anything disruptive platform," the former Cali- governor said. "The only dif- e between these gentlemen n the platform who support d myself is the fact that we agreed on equal rights. We ppen to disagree on the best d of obtaining those equal so I don't see that as a very difference, particularly since ot a national problem now. the hands of the states to be determined and not the national government."

The amendment, he added, "has become a divisive symbol with people who probably are all together with regard to equal rights but who can be turned off or on by that as a symbol, and I think that will have to be a consideration of the platform committee."

Then he suggested some sort of compromise plank that might embody the principle of equal rights but skirt outright endorsement of the amendment.

Reminded that President Carter had campaigned for passage, Mr. Reagan said: "I'll guarantee you one thing. I am not going to choose him as a role model."

Asked once again if he would support the plank, he said, "I would support a plank that stresses our determination to oppose discrimination of any kind, for any reason, anywhere in the land."

The 1976 platform said the Republican Party "reaffirms its support for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment. Our party was the first national party to endorse the ERA in 1940."

Challenge to ERA Defeated

MINNEAPOLIS, June 22 (UPI) — Delegates to the White House Conference on Families yesterday voted down a recommendation opposing passage of the ERA and defeated a proposal to outlaw abortion.

Two recommendations to define the family as "two or more persons related by blood, heterosexual marriage, adoption or extended families" were narrowly approved in the final voting session of the 2½-day conference.

State Dept. Aide Resigns

WASHINGTON, June 22 (Reuters) — Thomas Reston, deputy spokesman of the State Department, said Friday that he has resigned his post effective from July 4. Mr. Reston, 33, said he planned to travel in Asia as a free-lance writer.

Candidacy in Crucial Stage

Anderson Fights Shortages Of Money and Recognition

By Bill Peterson

PHILADELPHIA, June 22 (WP) — With his independent presidential candidacy now two months old, John Anderson is battling money and recognition problems to stay in the political big leagues.

Consider, for a moment, Thursday night. Jimmy Carter, Air Force One, and the entire White House press corps were in Rome, where the president met with the leaders of the Italian government amid great fanfare. Ronald Reagan was in New York, speaking to a crowd of 1,500 people, each rich enough to pay $200 for a plate of banquet food.

And where was Rep. Anderson? He was in Sandra Featherman's sparsely furnished living room in Philadelphia, talking to 46 persons.

Everyone there was well-placed and earnest. Although Ms. Featherman, a Temple University political science professor, would have liked a bigger crowd, the event raised almost $6,000. A later event raised more. Everyone in the Anderson campaign thought the night a big success.

But in the world of presidential politics, $6,000 is small potatoes. Herein lies a potentially major problem for Rep. Anderson. Since he announced his independent candidacy, his campaign has raised $2.5 million, or $310,000 a week, according to fund-raising spokesmen.

This is an impressive feat for a congressman from Rockford, Ill., who few people had heard of until a few months ago. But if the campaign keeps raising money at that rate it will have raised only $8.8 million by the Nov. 4 election day, or less than one-third of the $29.4 million the Republican and Democratic nominees each will receive automatically in public money.

The campaign is stepping up its fund-raising efforts in hopes of raising an additional $5 million, or $500,000 a week, by the beginning of September.

Meanwhile, it is struggling with another problem: how to keep interest in the Anderson candidacy alive over a summer when the major parties hold conventions that will give their nominees millions of dollars in free publicity.

Road Trip

Rep. Anderson's immediate response has been to schedule a trip to Europe and the Mideast in early July, about the time of the Republican National Convention.

Anderson press aides called major news organizations last week trying to stir up interest in the outing by saying Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt had agreed to meet with Rep. Anderson.

This apparently was premature. Rep. Anderson said Friday that feelers had been put out to these men as well as to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain and President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France, but arrangements were not set.

Attention is vital to the Anderson campaign and its fund-raising efforts. During the last month, he has consistently drawn the support of 19 to 23 percent of voters in national polls when matched against Mr. Carter and Mr. Reagan. He must at least maintain that standard throughout the summer to remain a serious contender.

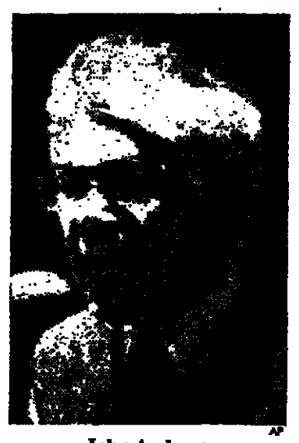
Favorite Poll

Rep. Anderson, of course, realizes this. Every place he goes he cites the latest favorable poll results and pledges, "This isn't just some kind of quixotic adventure."

This week's favorite poll was one by Louis Harris. It reported that, when asked if Rep. Anderson had a serious chance of winning the presidency, he drew 31 percent of the vote compared to 35 percent for Mr. Reagan and 31 percent for Mr. Carter. In addition, he outdrew the president in large areas of the industrial Northeast.

All but about 13 percent of the $2.5 million Rep. Anderson has raised since becoming an independent candidate April 24 has been through direct mail appeals, a spokesman said. About 85 percent of the people who donated to him as a Republican candidate now have made additional contributions and the campaign has built up a donor list of 135,000.

Each of the next three weeks 500,000 more fund-raising letters will be sent out. In addition, a legal challenge is being prepared to the federal election finance laws that, if successful, would qualify Rep. Anderson for public money in proportion to the amount of the vote he receives in November.



AP

John Anderson

Middle-Class Housing Aid Defeated by U.S. Senate

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, June 22 (NYT) — The Senate approved a bill authorizing $36.8 billion for housing and community development projects yesterday, after stripping it of a plan that would have diverted some low-income housing funds into a new rental program for the middle class.

The bill provides for block grants for development, special grants to hard-hit urban areas and funding for federally assisted low- and moderate-income housing projects. The bulk of the funding is for long-term obligations for federally aided housing. Outlays for the fiscal years 1981-83 are estimated at $8.9 billion of the total. The House has scheduled floor action on its version of the legislation this week.

The defeat of the middle-income plan Friday was a major setback for the architects of the proposal, who had termed it one of the most significant shifts in federal housing policy in many years. Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd of West Virginia said yesterday that he was disappointed by the proposal's defeat, but he noted that a similar program is included in the House bill.

"Perhaps something can be worked out in conference," he said.

Under present law, poor families are required to pay no more than 25 percent of their income for rent in public housing. The government pays the builder the rest of costs such as construction, financing, taxes, upkeep and a reasonable return on the investment.

Sponsors of the defeated plan argued that by shifting toward middle-income families, the federal subsidies would be trimmed since these families could pay more rent. Proponents also argued that the plan would stimulate construction of rental housing.

As originally proposed in both the Senate and House, a portion of funds that otherwise would go into traditional new low-income housing would be diverted into building rental units for the middle class or a mix of poor and middle-income tenants. The plan was devised in answer to concern in Congress over the cost of rental assistance to the poor. The government already is obligated to pay about $240 billion over the next 30 years for existing housing for the poor.

The Senate defeat of the proposal appeared to reflect reluctance by conservatives to embark on a new program and the feeling of Democratic liberals that such a plan would shortchange the poor. Heavy lobbying against the proposal came from liberal organizations, and President Carter, who had once considered such a plan, also opposed the policy shift.

Attempting to assure colleagues that the poor would not be discriminated against by the proposal, Sen. Harrison Williams Jr., D-N.J., who managed the bill on the floor, noted that even more housing would be made available for the poor, as the bill called for a sharp increase in rehabilitation of existing housing units for rental to the poor.

The Senate defeat of the plan did not alter the overall price tag for the housing and community development package, since the funds would be channeled into low-income housing.

The Senate bill includes a new program designed to protect tenants in buildings being converted to condominiums and cooperatives. Developers would have to give tenants at least 120 days' notice before forcing them to leave. Tenants would have at least 90 days to exercise an option on purchasing the unit.

U.S. Aides See Possibility Of New Cuban Exile Wave

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, June 22 (NYT) — Rep. Les Aspin has warned that the Castro government may be preparing to push another wave of refugees out of Cuba, and U.S. officials say this view is shared by intelligence experts in the Carter administration.

Rep. Aspin, a Wisconsin Democrat and a member of the House Intelligence Committee, said in a statement that there were "several kinds of evidence" to suggest that President Fidel Castro was preparing to send more Cubans abroad. A total of 115,000 Cubans entered the United States in April and May.

Noting that the administration had clamped down on American skippers bringing refugees into the country, Rep. Aspin said Mr. Castro could send refugees to the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo.

CIA Prediction

An intelligence subcommittee headed by Rep. Aspin stated in a report this month that the CIA had predicted as early as January that there might be a flood of refugees from Cuba and that the White House and State Department had ignored the warnings.

In his statement, Rep. Aspin said a worsening economic situation in Cuba made it likely that Mr. Castro would try to get rid of additional "undesirables" who could make trouble for his government.

"There is evidence that Castro has been improving the departure port of Mariel, giving it the look of a permanent installation," he said. Most of the Cubans left from Mariel.

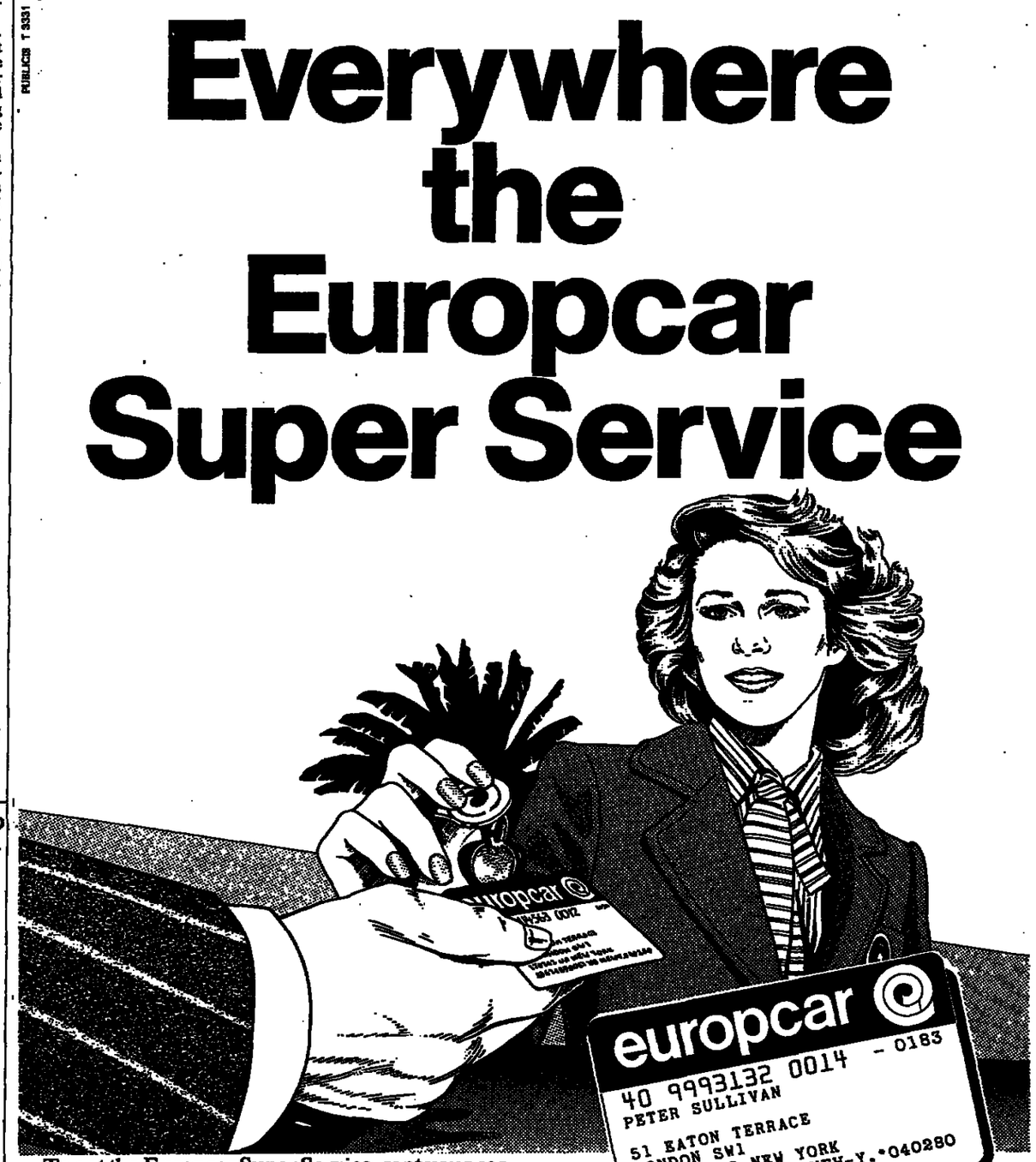
Rep. Aspin is known to have discussed the possibility of a new wave of refugees with intelligence officials. Administration officials confirmed that the CIA expected further problems.

Rep. Aspin said that it was possible the opposition to the refugees in the United States gave Mr. Castro added incentive for releasing more. "Since the American public dislikes the refugee flood, Castro knows he has a weapon he can use against Washington," he said.

Fire in Italy Injures 17

MAGLIE, Italy, June 22 (AP) — Fire swept through the outdoor market in the small, southern Italian town of Maglie yesterday, injuring 17 persons and causing damage estimated at $720,000, police said. Firefighters said they did not know the cause of the blaze.





Java Jet Crash Kills 13

JAKARTA, June 22 (UPI) — An Indonesian Air Force jet crashed into a village near Blitar, east Java, killing 13 persons, officials said today.

Jet Improvements Face Opposition in Congress

U.S. Wants Saudis to Defer F-15 Request

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, June 22 (WP) — The Carter administration, anxious to avert a controversy with major foreign policy implications, hopes to convince Saudi Arabia to defer for the time being its request for improvements in the combat capability of its U.S.-supplied F-15 fighters.

Reliable sources said on Friday that the administration was evolving a strategy aimed at persuading the Saudi government that neither country's interests would be served by forcing the issue to a decision at this time.

Instead, the sources said, the United States will argue that any attempt to satisfy the Saudi request in the current U.S. political climate would provoke a battle with Congress that is likely to result in the Saudis being denied the equipment and armaments that they want for their jet planes.

Not a Rejection

At the same time, the sources added, the administration will seek to make clear that postponing a decision should not be interpreted by the Saudis as a back-door rejection of their request.

President Carter, they said, has not yet decided what to do about the Saudi demands. But, the sources continued, if he is allowed a few months' breathing space, the administration will be in a much better position to pursue the political horse-trading and educating of U.S. public opinion that would permit at least a partial satisfaction of the Saudi desires.

The sources admitted that the administration does not know whether this attempt to buy time will work. Saudi leaders are understood to have informed Washington that failure to provide the equipment could seriously damage U.S. relations with its principal oil supplier and ally in the Gulf region.

The Saudis have asked for missiles, extra fuel tanks and bomb racks that would enhance the range and firepower of the 60 advanced F-15s that the United States is supplying to the Saudi air force.

Extend Range

According to U.S. officials, the improvements being sought by the Saudis would extend the plane's range from 450 miles to more than 1,000 miles, giving it the ability to attack Israel.

Still, influential national security officials within the administration are understood initially to have supported the Saudi request on the grounds that the United States cannot afford to offend the pride and power of so important an ally, particularly at a time when U.S. policy puts a major premium on strengthening resistance to Soviet influence in the region.

However, the sources said, that initial tilt since has been eroded by opposition building up in Congress. Under the law, any foreign military sales of $25 million or more can be blocked if Congress votes against it.

The sources said that the opposition appears so intense that administration vote-counters are doubtful that Mr. Carter could beat back a congressional move to derail sale of the additional equipment to Saudi Arabia.

The congressional hostility comes not only from supporters of Israel, but also from many influential members who regard the Saudi request as a breach of the understandings under which Congress agreed to the sale of the F-15s in 1978.

Brown's Letter

In May, 1978, as part of the administration's campaign to put the sale across, Defense Secretary Harold Brown wrote to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, saying: "Saudi Arabia has not requested nor do we intend to sell any other systems or armaments that would increase the range or enhance the ground attack capabilities of the F-15."

In the past few days, the White House has received a barrage of congressional reminders of that promise.

That, the sources said, is the reason the administration has decided that its most prudent course is to try and buy time — possibly until after the November elections — by appealing to the Saudis for patience. But, the sources added, in pursuing that course, the administration, mindful of Saudi sensibilities, plans to feel its way through slow and measured moves rather than make an abrupt plea for a postponment.

For example, Mr. Brown will meet the Saudi defense minister, Prince Sultan, in Geneva on Thursday. But, as one source put it, "It's doubtful that he'll make a direct approach for a temporary shelving of the Saudi request. Instead, it's much more likely that they'll talk around the matter, with the United States trying to get its point across by asking for 'clarifications' and other ways of hinting at delay."

Byrd Opposes Saudi Deal

WASHINGTON, June 22 (NYT) — Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd of West Virginia opposed yesterday the sale of equipment to Saudi Arabia that would permit the Saudis to extend the range and firepower of their F-15s.

In his weekly news conference, Sen. Byrd said: "At this time, I can't justify this kind of offensive equipment."

Indian Physician Surplus Reported

NEW DELHI, June 22 (Reuters) — India has a surplus of 80,000 doctors, many of whom are too highly qualified for the country's needs, according to the World Health Organization.

A WHO report said Indian medical schools put too much emphasis on expensive, urban-oriented, curative Western medicine. They produce doctors who "tend to be unsuited to work in conditions prevalent in a poor country such as India, especially in the rural areas," the report added.

The study said that because of the overproduction of doctors and the poor public image of nursing in India, there are more physicians than nurses. Government figures last year said the country had 180,000 doctors of whom 11,400 were unemployed. WHO said 15,000 Indian doctors were working abroad, making India the world's biggest exporter of medical expertise.

Russian Tried, Gets 7 Years as Alleged CIA Spy

MOSCOW, June 22 (AP) — A Soviet citizen has been convicted by a military court of spying for the CIA, a Soviet newspaper reported today.

The Red Army newspaper Krasnaya Zvezda (Red Star) said Alexander Nilov, 31, was arrested by Soviet security police before his alleged spying activities had proceeded very far, and thus escaped being sentenced to death.

However, it said, "the military tribunal could not direct a change in the [statutory] minimum measure of punishment. A severe sentence was imposed on Nilov; he will have time to think [in prison]." Under the Russian Federation criminal code, the minimum sentence for espionage is seven years in prison.

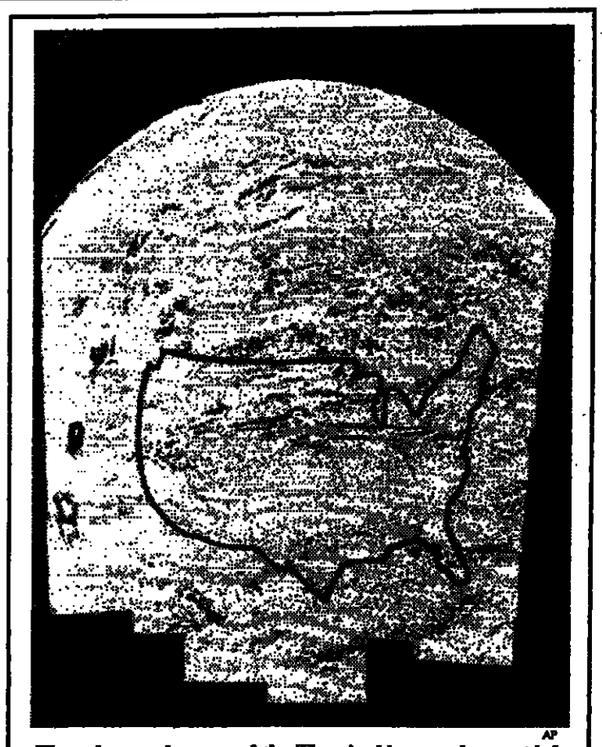
The newspaper said Mr. Nilov had been educated as a physicial engineer at Moscow's Patrice Lumumba University and then was sent to Algeria on a work assignment. While in Algeria, it said, he was recruited by U.S. intelligence agents who promised that money would be paid into a secret Swiss account in Nilov's name if he provided information after returning to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Nilov was equipped with espionage gear, including devices for producing and deciphering microdots hidden ou letters, the newspaper asserted. A U.S. Embassy spokesman said the embassy would not comment on the case.

Vietnam Attack Said To Drown 50 Thais

BANGKOK, June 22 (AP) — About 50 Thai fishermen were believed to have drowned when Vietnamese coastal patrol boats sank three trawlers in the Gulf of Thailand last Thursday, the Bangkok Post reported yesterday.

The newspaper said the eight patrol craft opened fire on a fleet of Thai trawlers that had come within 25 miles of the Vietnamese island of Thorn. Some of the fishermen were believed to have been picked up by the Vietnamese boats, the newspaper said.



AP

Three huge volcanoes of the Tharsis ridge are shown at left in a composite picture of Mars released by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. In the lowermost frame, the small round figure is reported to be a tiny cloud.

Viking Orbiter Pictures Reveal 'Thunderhead' Clouds on Mars

PASADENA, Calif., June 22 (UPI) — Weather phenomena never clearly seen before on Mars, including "waterized" cumulus clouds, were shown in a series of pictures taken by the Viking Orbiter I space craft in February, the Jet Propulsion Laboratory said on Friday.

The clouds, seen sharply in shadow, were described by a spokesman as "waterized, thunderhead-type" clouds.

"We have seen clouds of this type before," said Nancy Evans, a member of the Viking Orbiter project. "But we've never seen this distinct a shadow, which means we've maybe never viewed them at this lighting angle."

Several prominent Martian features are visible in the mosaic of 102 frames. Scientists at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory said the photomosaic was probably the best wide-area view of the Martian surface yet obtained.

IRS to Cooperate Closely In Criminal Investigations

By Edward T. Pound

WASHINGTON, June 22 (NYT) — Jerome Kurtz, commissioner of Internal Revenue, said Friday that the government's tax-collecting unit would cooperate more closely with other law enforcement agencies in future investigations of persons reputed to be involved in organized crime and of alleged narcotics traffickers. Mr. Kurtz said the Internal Revenue Service was taking steps to increase its participation in such inquiries.

Mr. Kurtz's pledge was made in testimony before a Senate Finance subcommittee that is reviewing legislation to amend controversial provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1976. Some senators and law enforcement officials have charged that the law, coupled with the unwillingness of the IRS to cooperate with other investigative agencies, has seriously weakened efforts to combat organized crime and illicit drug traffic.

At the same time on Friday, Mr. Kurtz and Irvin Nathan, a deputy assistant attorney general, disclosed that the Carter administration supported the tax-law amendments, with some modifications.

The present law places stringent restrictions on the disclosure of tax information and other data by the revenue service. The amendments would relax some of the restrictions and make it easier for other law enforcement agencies to obtain information from the IRS, including both tax and non-tax data, in criminal investigations.

Currently, tax returns can not be obtained without a court order. Supporters of the legislation said that the court-order requirement insured that taxpayers' privacy would not be abused.

Mr. Nathan told the subcommittee that the amendments would allow the IRS to turn over to other law enforcement agencies, without a court order, evidence of a crime that was found in the books and records of individual taxpayers. He said the administration believed that such information should not be released unless a court order were obtained.

However, he said, the administration did not believe that the court order requirement should be continued for corporate records maintained for non-tax purposes.

The amendments were introduced by Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., the chairman of the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, and several other senators. Sen. Nunn, whose subcommittee held hearings last December on the tax reform act, said Friday that the law was only part of the problem.

He said IRS policymakers, for the last six years, had focused the revenue service's efforts on ordinary taxpayers rather than reputed members of organized crime.

Mr. Kurtz said the revenue service began recently to implement changes in its criminal enforcement program. These changes, he said, would enable the service to participate more actively in joint investigations.

For the next fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, he said, the IRS is considering an increase in its allocation of resources for organized crime and narcotics investigations. Only recently, Mr. Kurtz said, the Drug Enforcement Administration furnished the IRS with numerous "leads" on big-time drug traffickers for possible financial investigation.

Mr. Kurtz said the service had recently made administrative changes that would make it easier for the sharing of non-tax information. The changes, he said, would also speed up the process for turning over tax-related information, once a court order is obtained.

The subcommittee also heard testimony from Sen. Lowell Weicker, R-Conn., and the American Civil Liberties Union. They were opposed to the amendments on the grounds that taxpayers' privacy would be invaded.

Criminal Figures Convicted

FREEHOLD, N.J., June 22 (NYT) — A state jury Friday convicted four New Jersey men of conspiracy after a three-month trial in which prosecutors described them as operators of a criminal cartel that fostered murder, extortion, gambling and loan-sharking.

The prosecutor said the convictions proved that a national crime conspiracy commonly called the Mafia is not a "figment of Hollywood's imagination."

Liberia's New Military Regime Struggles With Internal Problems, African Enmity

By Michael Goldsmith

MONROVIA, Liberia (AP) — More than two months after seizing power in an enlisted men's coup, Master Sgt. Samuel Doe is still struggling to consolidate power in Liberia and overcome the hostility of other African governments.

The April 12 coup in which President William Tolbert was killed shook the confidence of foreign investors and caused the departure of many U.S. and European businessmen, technicians and missionaries. Of Monrovia's two modern hotels, one is closed. The other reported a record low 17 percent occupancy.

A night curfew remains in force in Monrovia. Sgt. Doe has banned private Liberian citizens from traveling abroad, for "security reasons." A decree threatened the firing squad for Liberians convicted of corruption.

When Sgt. Doe took power, he picked a number of able civilians for key ministerial posts. The civilians have worked hard to restore orderly government and to persuade the army leaders to get their unruly troops off the streets.

Soldiers Suspicious

But the soldiers are in charge. They are suspicious of the civilian ministers and have forced Sgt. Doe to stage public hearings to confirm the competence and honesty of the civilians.

The hearings, conducted by army commander Thomas Quiwonkpa, an ex-sergeant, have taken on the appearance of public trials. The civilian ministers are made to appear one by one to convince the army's ruling People's Redemption Council that they were not involved in the corruption that caused Tolbert's downfall.

Foreign Minister Gabriel Matthews told the hearings that the military ministers should be subjected to the same procedure. His advice was ignored, but he was confirmed in his post.

So was Education Minister Boima Fahnbulleh, who said: "I would be deceiving the Liberian people if I said I approve all that the military have done since the revolution."

Mr. Matthews' efforts to gain international recognition for the Doe regime was set back on June 14 when a group of soldiers burst into the French Embassy residence to arrest Liberia's most wanted fugitive, A. Benedict Tolbert, the late president's son and former head of the Liberian Trade Union Federation.

Son-in-Law

Benedict Tolbert is the son-in-law of Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, who has close relations with France.

When Mr. Tolbert appeared at the French Embassy three days after the coup, France granted him political asylum but failed to advise Sgt. Doe that Mr. Tolbert was hiding in the guest bedroom of the ambassador's residence.

"The fact that we granted him asylum undoubtedly saved his life," said Ambassador Louis Dollot, recalling that 13 prominent members of the Tolbert regime were executed on April 22.

"But he was very imprudent," Mr. Dollot said. "He insisted on making telephone calls from the residence, so it probably became impossible to keep his presence a secret."

Sgt. Doe has formally asked the French government to recall Mr. Dollot. France has protested the violation of the embassy residence by Liberian soldiers.

Treason Charges

Mr. Tolbert faces treason and corruption charges and a possible death sentence. Mr. Houphouet-Boigny has put all his weight behind diplomatic efforts to free him and is leading moves to bar Sgt. Doe from the summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity in Freetown, Sierra Leone, next month.

Two days after Mr. Tolbert's arrest, Sgt. Doe flew to Ivory Coast to meet Mr. Houphouet-Boigny and the presidents of Togo and Guinea in a discreet attempt to resolve the conflict.

Nothing was settled and the four leaders are due to meet again in Monrovia on June 26 — five days before the summit — with Sierra Leone's President Siaka Stevens who is to be the summit chairman.

In an interview, Mr. Matthews said that any public pressure to free Mr. Tolbert would be counterproductive.

"If A.B. Tolbert were to be released, it would be an act of magnanimity by the People's Redemption Council," Mr. Matthews said. "It would certainly not be a result of diplomatic pressure. Any indication that factor was being used against us would only militate against any effort to free Tolbert."

Congress Moves to Grant Modest Aid to Zimbabwe

WASHINGTON, June 22 (NYT) — Congress appears ready to approve modest aid programs for the black majority government in Zimbabwe after only perfunctory opposition.

Conservative members who fought hard to lift economic sanctions against the former white minority regime in Rhodesia have gone along with the administration's proposals to assist the government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

Senate legislation approved last week would authorize $30 million for the newly independent nation during the fiscal year that begins Oct. 1. The House, which approved a $39 million fund for southern Africa as a whole this month, seems likely to go along with the Senate figure for Zimbabwe.

The United States has already provided $5 million to help finance the return of thousands of Zimbabweans who fled during 16 years of guerrilla war and has committed $15 million more in this fiscal year for health, education, agriculture and reconstruction projects as well as to help ease Zimbabwe's balance-of-payments deficit.

The U.S. aid is part of nearly $450 million in assistance pledged by at least 11 countries and the European Economic Community. Britain, which granted Zimbabwe independence on April 18, has committed $16 million for this year and $165 million for the next three years. The Common Market has agreed to provide $100 million over three years as soon as Zimbabwe accedes to the economic agreement between the EEC and African nations.

The Common Market has also pledged $13.5 million for this year. Other commitments come from West Germany, Sweden, Nigeria, the Netherlands, Denmark, Australia, Saudi Arabia, Finland and Japan.

U.S. specialists doubt that the amount pledged so far will be enough to enable Zimbabwe to recover from the guerrilla war. Some of them have expressed hope that Britain will call a conference of donor nations in an attempt to form a consortium to assist Zimbabwe.

Rep. Stephen Solarz, D-N.Y., has proposed that the United States take the lead in establishing a consortium, an idea that most administration officials say would not be politically acceptable, at least until after the November election in the United States.

In a letter to President Carter, Rep. Solarz, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Africa, said he believed that "over the next few years, what happens in Zimbabwe may be the single greatest influence on the prospects for peaceful change in South Africa."

Kenneth Towsey, chargé d'affaires at the Zimbabwean Embassy in Washington, said Friday that Mr. Mugabe's government hoped to be admitted later this month to the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and affiliated agencies.

Report Sees KGB Behind New Leak Of U.S. Secrets

LONDON, June 22 (AP) — Secret U.S. Army documents first passed to the KGB in 1964 by an army sergeant turned spy were sent to some British legislators and newspapers last week, the Sunday Times reported today.

The London newspaper said the timing of the documents' resurfacing — a day after the announcement June 17 of the sites in Britain for U.S. nuclear Cruise missiles — suggested it was the work of the KGB's disinformation department.

The documents purport to set out plans for a U.S. pre-emptive nuclear strike against the Soviet Union and for Green Berets to operate behind Soviet lines using biological and chemical warfare, the newspaper reported.

The report said the documents were passed to the KGB in Paris in about 1964 by Robert Lee Johnson, a sergeant who was sentenced in 1965 to 25 years jail for spying. In 1972 Johnson's son, a Vietnam veteran, visited him in jail and shot him to death, the report said.

The KGB organized for the documents to be leaked in 1970, said the report, and they first appeared in the West German magazine Der Spiegel. The Pentagon explained at the time that the plans were outdated and had been changed, the newspaper said, but also had to reveal they came from Johnson.

China Aide Cites Rehabilitations

BELGRADE, June 22 (Reuters) — A hundred million people, victims of the Cultural Revolution and earlier purges in China, have been rehabilitated, a senior Chinese Communist Party official said in an interview published here yesterday.

The Yugoslav news agency Tanjug carried the interview given by the Chinese party secretary, Hu Yaobang, to Yugoslav journalists in Peking.

Mr. Hu said the "Gang of Four," which include the widow of Chairman Mao, would go on trial before China's supreme court in September, at the latest. Another trial of supporters of former Defense Minister Lin Piao would be held before a military tribunal, Mr. Hu said.

Hanoi Foils Try By 16 for Asylum

PEKING, June 22 (UPI) — Sixteen Vietnamese broke into the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi seeking political asylum but were forcibly removed by Vietnamese authorities, the Chinese news agency said today.

The agency said the 16 would-be emigres, including five women and six children, burst into the mission early Friday. "These Vietnamese told staff members of the embassy that they were no longer able to bear the ruthless rule of Vietnamese authorities," the news agency said.

The agency said embassy staff members asked officials at the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry to consider the requests of the 16 persons to leave Vietnam, but that Vietnam's response was to accuse the Chinese of engineering the episode. Relations between China and Vietnam have been poor since the Vietnam War because of Vietnam's tilt toward the Soviet Union.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS
CINEMAS - THEATERS - RESTAURANTS - NIGHT CLUBS

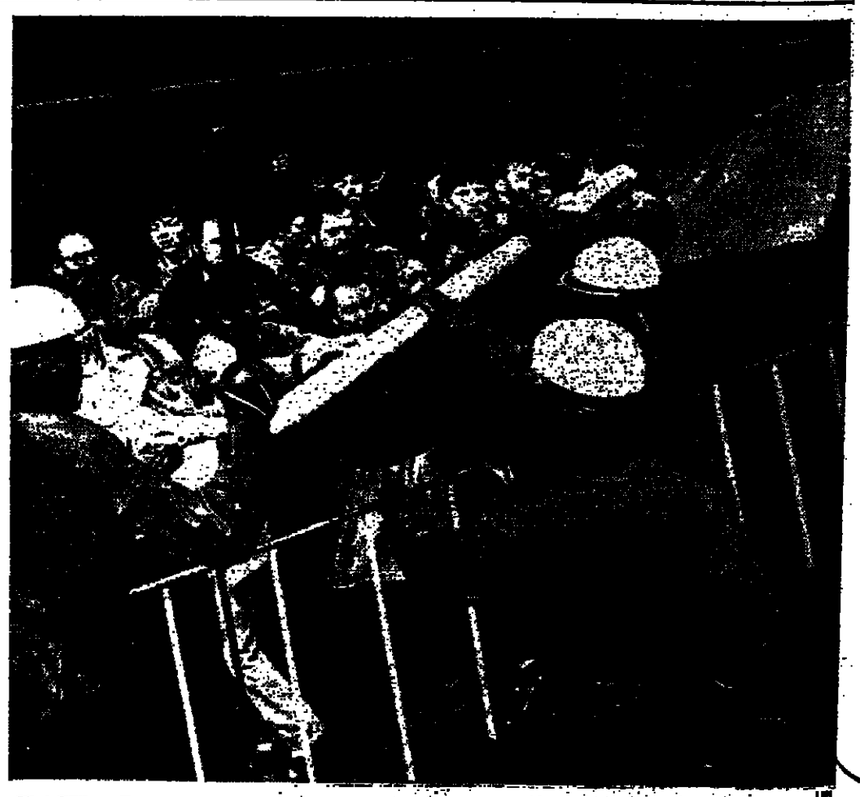
TH. DES CHAMPS-ELYSEES - TOMORROW TUES., JUNE 24, 8:30 P.M.

DANIEL BARENBOÏM
BEETHOVEN
Appassionata and Pathétique Sonatas, Diabelli Variations
Tickets at the box office and agencies - Rainer/Velmalete

SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature.
To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed in classified section)
Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Juanita Caspari in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVT. Source
AFRICAN BANKING OFFICERS	£12-15,000	Int'l Commercial Bank.	London, Inter Africa	28-35; grad. with A.I.B.; min. 8 yrs.' general banking exp.; Eng. + Fr.	Ref. ABB/3998/IHT, Managing Director, C.I.A., 35 New Broad St., London EC2M 1NB, tel.: 01-588 3588.	I.H.T. 13-6-80
PLANT CONTROLLER		Major U.S. int'l firm.	Winston-Salem, Ca. thru Algeria	10 yrs. exp. in financial systems & manuf. cost accty.; college deg. & exp. as controller; Eng., Fr.	Manager, Project Recruiting, Ingersoll Rand, 811 West 5th St., Winston-Salem, N.C. 27101, U.S.A.	I.H.T. 13-6-80
GENERAL MANAGER		American Chamber of Commerce in Germany.	Frankfurt	Broad int'l commercial exp. in U.S. & Germany; Eng., Ger.; admin. expertise in org. & running the Chamber's oper.	Mr. F.G. Drake, President, General Electric, P.O. Box 2963, 6000 Frankfurt/Main 1.	I.H.T. 13-6-80
BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT EXECUTIVE	U.S. $35,000 negotiable	European subsidiary of major U.S. corp. (Food protein mktg.).	Brussels for Eastern Europe	Grad. status & unquestioned integrity; around 30; prof. practical knowl. of East Eur. mktg. oper.; Eng. +.	Ref. R213, Robin Pauli, Burnett Kool Int'l, River St., Windsor, Berks., SL4 1QT, tel.: Windsor 56723, tx. 849323.	I.H.T. 13-6-80
ARCHITECTURAL DIRECTOR Spain	c. £20,000	Int'l Hotels.	Spain	Qual. architect; hospl. of hotels or allied int'l const. & design programmes; Eng., + Fr. &/or Span.; 35-40.	Ref. 298, P.J.S. Rolandi, Alliance, 15 Borough High St., London SE1 9SR, tel.: 01-403 8894.	I.H.T. 13-6-80
FINANCIAL ANALYST Eur. Oper.	Negotiable	A.B. Dick Co.	Brentford, Middlesex	Prof. qual.; min. 2 yrs. commercial or indus. exp.; 28-35; Eng. +; European travel.	European Controller, A.B. Dick SA, 89-97 High St., Brentford, Middlesex TW8 8EQ.	Financial Times 12-6-80
FINANCIAL CONTROLLER Nigeria	£20,000 +	Cement co.	Nigeria	5 yrs. as head, or deputy, of financial function in co.; developing country exp.; 35-50; accty. qual.	Consentia Holding AG, Rieschachenstr. 45, 8081 Zürich.	Financial Times 12-6-80
FINANCIAL ANALYST-AUDITOR	Open	Fortune 100 co.	Brussels	Deg., 3-5 yrs. exp., pref. with large public accty. firm; Eng. + Eur. lang.; desire to travel.	Box B 1598, International Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.	I.H.T. 14-6-80
DIRECTOR of FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION	Outstanding	Multinational group of high technology co.	Brussels	Min. 10 yrs. exp. in accty. & fin. control areas; univ. qual. with prof. accty. qual.; 32-40; Eng., Fr.	Advertising Systems, 454 Bd. Lambermont, Bte 1, 1030 Brussles.	I.H.T. 14-6-80
ADVERTISING MANAGER Continental Eur.		Levi's.	Brussels	Univ. deg. plus specialising training in advert. or mktg.; min. 5 yrs. consumer-goods advert. mngt. exp.; Eng. +	Françoise Lemoine, Levi Strauss & Co. Europe S.A., 427 Ave. Louise, 1050 Brussels.	I.H.T. 14-6-80
MARKET RESEARCH MANAGER		Levi's.	Brussels	Univ. grad.; min. 5 yrs. market research exp.; knowl. mktg., market research, statistics, computer applications.	Françoise Lemoine, Levi Strauss & Co. Europe S.A., 427 Ave. Louise, 1050 Brussels.	I.H.T. 14-6-80
TRANSPORT PLANNING	£19,000 tax free	Consulting engineers.	London	Engineering, economics or admin. bkgd., or prof. a mixture of all three.	Kevin O'Sullivan, T.P. O'Sullivan & Partners, 14 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1, tel.: 01-222 8866.	The Economist 14-6-80
INT'L BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT MANAGER	5 figures plus car etc...	Part of important British group (High Technology Components).	West Country	Exp. launching & mktg. high techn. components to D.E. manuf.; 38-50; travel to Japan, America & Europe.	D. Allen, S.A. Services Ltd., 148 Sloane Street, London SW1X 9AY.	Daily Telegraph 17-6-80
CORPORATE ATTORNEY		Worldwide headquarters legal staff of multi-national co.	Houston, Texas	Min. 7 yrs. of responsible corp. or private legal exp.; travel up to 20% (foreign & domestic).	Box B 1593, International Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.	I.H.T. 17-6-80
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UPI

CLASH — Police and demonstrators struggle for possession of a Belgian flag after Flemish separatists protesting Belgium's 150th anniversary of independence tore the flagpole from the ground in Antwerp on Saturday. Several hundred protesters, seeking independence for Flanders, shouted slogans outside the city hall while King Baudouin and Queen Fabiola and political leaders were attending a reception. Eleven protesters were reportedly arrested.

هكذا من الأصل



Associated Press

BEATIFICATION — Pope John Pope II receives gifts from American Indians at St. Peter's Basilica during beatification of Mohawk woman, Kateri Tekakwitha, the first American Indian to approach sainthood. Four others were also beatified: Francois de Montmorency Laval, first bishop of Quebec; Sister Marie Guyart, founder of the Ursuline Sisters in Canada; and early Latin American missionaries Giuseppe de Anchieta and Pietro de Betancur.

...en. Arthur McChrystal, 86, Dies; ...isenhower's Wartime Press Aide

...ORT ORD, Calif., June 22 (AP) ... Retired Brig. Gen. Arthur ...hrystal, 86, who served as press ... under Gen. Dwight D. Eisen... ..., has died.

...m. McChrystal, who had resid... nearby Monterey, died Thurs... ...at Fort Ord Army Hospital af... ...lengthy illness.

... was named chief of world ..., of censorship and of psycho... ...al warfare by Eisenhower in ...

...native of San Jose, Calif., Gen. ...hrystal joined the Army in ... after earning a chemistry de... ...at Stanford University. He re... ...in 1937 but returned in 1940 ...viser to the U.S. ambassador ...ndon and later as a member of ...hower's staff. He retired again in 1946 and operated several hotels in Austria until 1968.

Hans Georg Hoeft

MARINA DI CARRARA, Italy, June 22 (UPI) — West German sculptor and painter Hans Georg Hoeft, 56, drowned yesterday while swimming at this resort in northwest Italy, police said.

Glenn L. Jackson

PORTLAND, Ore., June 22 (UPI) — Glenn L. Jackson, 78, known as "Mr. Oregon" for his years of dedicated work in both public and private business, died here Friday of cancer.

Mr. Jackson was chairman of the Oregon Economic Development Commission and former head of the state Transportation Department.

Drug's Effectiveness Unproved

Interferon to Be Tested On U.K. Cancer Patients

LONDON, June 22 (AP) — Between 50 and 100 British cancer victims are to be treated with the new drug interferon in a £1 million ($2.3 million) research project to try to establish if the costly medication is a breakthrough in the fight against the disease.

The project was announced Friday by the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, a charitably funded body, and the Wellcome Foundation Ltd., a drug company that manufactures interferon. Some medical quarters have hailed interferon as a wonder drug against cancer.

The £1 million will be spent on buying inteferon from Wellcome over the next 12 months. Treatment of the first patients selected for the project will begin in September.

But the drug's huge cost means that there will only be enough funds to treat between 50 and 100 patients, the research body and the drug company said.

Research fund director Dr. Walter Bodmer said his organization felt that it had to be established whether interferon really works. "One has to think very carefully about spending this kind of money on one drug, but there is a feeling that the question has to be answered," he said.

Combats Viral Infection

Interferon, discovered in 1957, is a protein produced by the human body to combat viral infection. Its cost is enormous partly because only minute quantities have been extracted from human white blood cells.

Wellcome has researched large-scale production of the drug.

Wellcome and the research fund warned against raising "undue confidence." The research fund has conducted experimental studies on interferon for four years but said there was a long way to go before its effectiveness can be established.

Last month a 14-year-old boy, the second known cancer sufferer in Britain to be treated with interferon, died two weeks after starting the drug. But doctors said the boy was already gravely ill before the treatment began.

A small number of cancer patients are being treated with interferon in the United States under an experimental program sponsored by the American Cancer Society.

Earlier this year, some U.S. doctors reported tests showing that interferon works against bone and breast cancer, leukemia and cancer of the lymph glands.

U.S. Keeps 4 Men Sought in Manila

MANILA, June 22 (AP) — The United States will not return four men sought by the Philippines in an alleged plot to topple President Ferdinand Marcos' martial law regime, a diplomatic source in Manila said yesterday.

According to the source, U.S. Ambassador Richard Murphy cited the absence of an extradition treaty between the two countries when he turned down the request last month. The four men have been identified as U.S. businessman Steve Psinakis of San Francisco and Filipinos Gaston Ortigas, Efren Ferriols and Rene Valenas.

They and 12 other men were charged with subversion last December in an alleged scheme to set fires in Manila and assassinate Mr. Marcos and other Filipino leaders. Ten of the suspects have been arrested, and their trial by a military tribunal began Friday.

Pope Calls Meeting Of Church Officials

VATICAN CITY, June 22 (UPI) — Pope John Paul II has called for a combined meeting of the Sacred College of Cardinals, the Vatican Curia and Rome religious leaders to discuss the governing of the church.

The meeting, announced in the Vatican newspaper L'Osservatore Romano, is scheduled for Saturday at the Vatican.

U.S. Doctors Stop Girl's Heart To Remove Blood Sac in Brain

NEWARK, N.J., June 22 (AP) — Doctors made medical history when they stopped the heart of a 16-year-old girl and removed a blood sac the size of an orange from the center of her brain, medical officials said Friday.

The girl's heart was stopped for 97 seconds Monday to provide surgeons with a clear "keyhole" into her brain while they dissolved the aneurysm, a thin-walled balloon of blood, that was threatening her life, said officials of Newark's College Hospital.

The successful operation marked the first time surgeons had attacked an aneurysm in the brain by first stopping the flow of blood to the organ, doctors said at a news conference.

The girl, Maria Chaparro, arrived with her family from Puerto Rico several months ago. Her aneurysm was congenital and had caused her to have epileptic seizures since birth. Although she may still experience occasional seizures in the future, doctors said she can expect to lead a normal life.

"We're excited because we think it opens up new horizons for people with this disease," said Dr. Roger Countee, who performed the surgery.

Maria was anesthetized and placed between blankets filled with ice water that lowered her body temperature to 84 degrees Fahrenheit. This allowed for her heart to be safely stopped by an electrical shock and for Dr. Countee to remove the aneurysm without risking a blood vessel rupture that would have obliterated his field of vision.

"If the aneurysm hadn't been removed, it would have grown until it burst," Dr. Countee said.

Russians Mislay Chad Envoy's Body For a Day; African Diplomats Upset

By Dan Fisher

MOSCOW, June 22 (LAT) — A foul-up last week in which the Soviet national airline misplaced the body of the Chadian ambassador has stirred resentment in the African diplomatic community here and prompted an apology from a high Soviet official, diplomats said here.

Baba Hassan, Chad's ambassador to the Soviet Union since mid-1977, died on June 7 of a cerebral hemorrhage after being admitted to a hospital in Moscow two weeks earlier for treatment. Chadian diplomatic sources said yesterday.

After a number of African embassies collected the equivalent of $15,000 to ship his body home, a small delegation including two Chad diplomats, Hassan's eldest son and his sister were to accompany the coffin on an Aeroflot flight that left the Soviet capital last Tuesday.

Missing Coffin

When the plane made a stop in Lagos, however, the delegation discovered that the coffin was missing. The delegation cabled Moscow and Simon Boypa, a second secretary at Chad's embassy here, went to Sheremetyevo International Airport to find out what happened.

Mr. Boypa said in an interview that he found the missing coffin at the airport on Wednesday, lying outside in the sun. He said he paid some airport employees to help him move the coffin to a room inside the terminal building.

The senior African ambassador in Moscow, Ernest Lang'at of Kenya, protested the incident on behalf of the African diplomatic corps. Mr. Lang'at said that the affair was a "grim disappointment," but that the Russians were quick to apologize.

Leonid Ilyichev, a deputy Soviet foreign minister who looks after African affairs, invited Mr. Lang'at to his office on Thursday to apologize. Accompanying the Kenyan ambassador were diplomats from Cameroon, Togo and Chad. Mr. Ilyichev said that new arrangements to fly the body home had been made and promised to find and punish the guilty parties, according to Mr. Lang'at.

He said that representatives from virtually every African embassy in Moscow were on hand at Sheremetyevo on Friday and saw Hassan's coffin loaded aboard another Aeroflot flight for the trip to Chad. Hassan leaves 3 wives and 11 children, all but one of whom are still in Moscow.

A senior Western diplomat said yesterday that the Hassan family is nearly destitute and that Robert Ford, Canadian ambassador to Moscow and dean of the diplomatic corps here, sent a circular to his colleagues last week asking for financial aid "based on humanitarian considerations."

It was unclear here yesterday whether the rest of the family would return to Chad because of continuing civil strife there.

Chicago's Mayor Bars Newspaper

CHICAGO, June 22 (UPI) — Mayor Jane Byrne yesterday ordered the Chicago Tribune to remove its desk from the City Hall press room because the newspaper has "engaged in innuendos, lies, smears, character assassinations and male chauvinistic tactics since Jane Byrne became mayor."

The announcement was made by the mayor's press secretary and husband, Jay McMullen.

William Jones, managing editor of the Tribune, issued a statement saying, "There is no vendetta and the mayor knows it. The Tribune will continue to publish the news without first seeking approval from the city administration." Mr. McMullen said the mayor's action was a direct consequence of a Tribune story charging that the mayor ignored a study last spring that revealed widespread incompetence among high-ranking city officials.

Gene-Splicing Controls Urged

U.S. Church Leaders Seek Probe of New Life Forms

NEW YORK, June 22 (AP) — Leaders of major U.S. religious organizations have called on President Carter to initiate an inquiry into gene-splicing techniques that allow laboratory production of new life forms.

The call on Friday came four days after a U.S. Supreme Court decision to allow the new organisms to be patented.

Noting the dramatic possibilities the new life forms hold, top officials of the major Protestant, Eastern Orthodox, Roman Catholic and Jewish bodies called on Mr. Carter to form a study panel to examine what government's role should be in supervising and controlling such experimentation. They asked that representatives of religion and ethics be included on the panel.

Playing God

The current genetic capabilities will tempt some to "play God ... as never before," a statement from the religious leaders said.

The statement was issued by Bishop Thomas Kelly of the U.S. Catholic Conference, Rabbi Bernard Mandelbaum of the Synagogue Council of America, and Claire Randall of the National Council of Churches.

Scientists involved in gene splicing, or recombinant DNA, take DNA — the basic genetic material of life — from one organism and implant it in another, thus creating a new form of life.

The statement said the Supreme Court decision, in a case involving a patent application for a man-made bacterium that degrades oil into simpler substances, raised issues far beyond patent laws.

"New life forms may have dramatic potential for improving human life, whether by curing diseases, correcting genetic deficiencies or swallowing oil slicks. They may also, however, have unforeseen ramifications, and at times the cure may be worse than the original problem," the statement said.

The statement added that unlike new chemicals that later are found to be harmful and can then be controlled, such as the insecticide DDT, "life forms reproduce and grow on their own and thus would be infinitely harder to contain."

"Control of such life forms by any individual or group poses a potential threat to all humanity. History has shown us that there will always be those who believe it appropriate to 'correct' our mental and social structures by genetic means so as to fit their vision of humanity."

The statement said the commercial, scientific and medical communities should not be left on their own to examine the questions raised by genetic engineering.

Car Full of Bombs Explodes in Ulster

BELFAST, June 22 (AP) — A parked car loaded with bombs exploded early yesterday on a street in Fintona, in County Tyrone, about 15 miles west of here, damaging 100 shops and houses but injuring no one, police said. They said they had no suspects and no one claimed responsibility.

Meanwhile, all leaves for police in Northern Ireland were canceled because of a two-day visit starting Tuesday by the Duke of Kent, cousin of Queen Elizabeth II, to mark the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Ulster Defense Regiment. Security forces reported seizing more than 2,000 pounds of bombs last week, some found in vehicles apparently headed for Belfast.

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MCDONNELL DOUGLAS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Page 6 Monday, June 23, 1980

Leaders at Sea in Gondolas

For the sixth straight year, the security, the prosperity and the sanity of the world's industrial democracies are best measured by one word: oil. And still, as is evident again at the present meeting of their leaders in Venice, their response is drift.

Arriving in Europe for a reunion with the leaders of Western Europe, Japan and Canada, President Carter could define his purpose only in terms of the absent devil. He had come, he said, "to sustain world opposition to Soviet aggression." But as the allies' response to the real-enough aggression in Afghanistan has shown, the cost of oil and the uncertainty of its supply will inevitably crack their union. Their competitive dependence on oil will continue to sap the wealth of the West, enfeeble its diplomacy and embitter its politics — challenges that no Soviet army could have posed. Yet these nations keep wasting the years without devising any way to share the common danger. Their coming together at the summit is a pretense, their aimless discussion a tragedy.

As the international oil consultant, Walter Levy, writes in the current issue of Foreign Affairs, even now there is no move toward effective national and international systems of allocating the oil at hand. Thus, even when supplies are adequate, the smallest portent of shortage sets off panic buying at almost any cost. And in time, of course, the exporting nations raise their prices to recapture the profits of this wild market.

Even assuming oil prices that rise at less than the rate of inflation, Levy observes, the OPEC countries might accumulate $115 billion during 1980 and between $350 billion and $450 billion by 1985. And they will not again, as in 1974-78, accept payment in depreciated currency. The debt will have to be paid from the real wages of the importing nations.

As Levy also notes, the importing nations have already behaved "as if they were in such a weak position that in order to obtain continued supplies they must act separately and try to gain favors by ingratiating themselves with OPEC countries by any means possible." The International Energy Agency that was supposed to deal with emergency supply problems has not been equipped for the task. And the major international oil companies, which were once able to apportion supplies in the manner of freewheeling distributors, have seen their share of the oil trade decline in five years from 78 percent to about 44 percent. It is declining still.

"While the United States itself might be able to handle a sustained interruption in Gulf oil supplies through drastic belt tightening," Levy's understated analysis continues, "this is emphatically not the case for Western Europe and Japan, and the very possibility of such an event is one of the major factors inhibiting the support of these nations for U.S. policy."

Afghanistan? Olympics? Jerusalem and the West Bank? NATO missiles? Aid to Turkey and Pakistan? These issues and Carter's cry that the Russians are marching will make ironic paragraphs in our grandchildren's history texts, duly illustrated with photographs of the faded, sinking splendor of Venice. The leaders of the nations assembled there know, even if they will not say so, that they are headed for an unending series of major oil crises. They will either join together to share the sacrifices and manage the risks, or they will drown in currents that no one will ever believe they could not see.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Keeping Jordan on Hold

Jordan's King Hussein completed a quiet tour de force on his Washington visit. He is, after all, the fellow whom the United States has cultivated for decades, whom the administration counted on to make Camp David work on the West Bank, and who has refused to go along. If American diplomacy in the Middle East is stuck, he is one of the principal reasons why. In Washington, nonetheless, he was treated like — well, like a king: received at the highest levels, consulted, dined, praised and, to top it off, offered a big new batch of American tanks. Administration officials went out of their way to conceal their regret and to convey their understanding of his rejection of their diplomatic program. The king could be pardoned for wondering whether it would have brought him any more to be actually cooperating with, rather than confounding, the United States.

Why is this so, and why is this, as it is, a necessary though hardly desirable state of affairs? The simple reason is that as long as the basic thrust of U.S. policy on the West Bank is to ensure a moderate outcome there, the United States has no alternative to working closely with Jordan. If this is not possible now while Menachem Begin is in power in Jerusalem, then perhaps it will be possible later with another Israeli government. King Hussein, a survivor, will probably still be there. In fact, it is not only a tenet of U.S. policy to keep Jordan on hold, as difficult as that may be while King Hussein calmly says "no" to Camp David. It is a tenet of Israeli policy, or more precisely of the policy of the "Jordanian option" — dealing off West Bank Palestinians to King Hussein in return for security considerations — that a Labor government would be expected to explore. It's that simple.

That leaves Jordan sitting pretty — if living well on the side of a volcano that has erupted before and could erupt again fits that term. By keeping political faith with the PLO and detaching himself from Camp David, King Hussein has earned himself as solid a place as he has perhaps ever enjoyed in the "Arab family," not to speak of a billion or two dollars in annual subsidies. At the same time, by keeping Jordan out of the PLO's guerrilla war, by doing what he can to cushion the impact of military occupation on the West Bank and by holding himself available for later diplomatic duty, he retains the reputation for moderation that has long been his passport to good standing in the West. He is a vexing fellow, but he is valuable, too. American disagreements with him, though severe in appearance, are softened in reality by a common hope for peace.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

On the Venice Summit

The meeting is particularly important because it precedes a new round of negotiations between rich and poor countries, opening in New York in August. It offers the West a chance to show that it is ready to negotiate constructively and in earnest. If the leaders seize this chance, the OPEC nations may be more ready to help the poor themselves, and more ready to negotiate a deal on oil. If the chance is missed, the oil producers and poor countries — already deeply cynical, after years of fruitless haggling, about the West's intentions — will grow even more disillusioned. And the world will sink into a dark age of unenlightened self-interest.

— From The Observer (London).

These world summits, of which the present one is the sixth, have not had a happy history. They either do nothing at all, as in Puerto Rico in 1976, or, if they take the semblance of decisions, as in Tokyo last year, these are liable to be rendered almost immediately irrelevant by subsequent events. It is unrealistic to expect seven world leaders, each with huge attendant trains of advisers, to achieve much in two days of meetings unless agreements have been well prepared in advance.

There is a deep-seated lack of faith in Europe in Mr. Carter's qualities of leadership, as shown over Afghanistan and Iran, over the Middle East, and over energy policy. There is no lack of support in Europe for the Atlantic alliance. There is no conviction, on the other hand, that Mr. Carter is providing the alliance with the kind of leadership it ought to have. In these circumstances, a jaundiced view of his trip to Europe is almost inevitable. That should not stop the seven summiteers in Venice doing their utmost to present a united front against Russian aggression. They might make a start by telling Russia that their combined resources are infinitely bigger than hers, and that they intend to mobilize them in earnest.

— From the Daily Telegraph (London).

On Afghanistan something tolerable may be achieved. Since Christmas Eve, when the first Russian tanks roled over the Afghan border, Western responses to that, and Iran, and the West Bank, have been pitifully at sixes and sevens. On Sunday for the first time, in a meeting that ought to have happened six months ago, the Seven have a chance to regain perspective.

— From The Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 23, 1905

NEW YORK — Train racing has lately become fashionable between New York and Chicago, but it suffered a heavy blow last night when the Twentieth Century Limited, on the Lake Shore line, advertised as being the fastest long-distance train in the world, ran through an open switch at Mentor, east of Cleveland. The train was completely wrecked, 24 persons were killed and 40 were injured. The company's officials say that somebody must have tampered with the switch, for a fast passenger train passed safely three-quarters of an hour before. Immediately after the wreck it was discovered that the switch was locked in such a way that no train could pass it without being thrown from the track.

Fifty Years Ago

June 23, 1930

WASHINGTON — An attempt to reassure those foreign countries which have been protesting against the new tariff was made yesterday by Robert Lamont, secretary of commerce, who explained that these nations would not be as hard hit as they imagine, while, if they should be, means of redress lay at hand in the flexible provision of the new measure. "If a foreign country believes that any of our tariffs are unduly high and prevent competitive shipment into the United States, it can present its case to the reorganized tariff commission, which, in collaboration with the president, has the power, if the complaint is justified, to rectify the rates," Mr. Lamont's statement runs.



Somehow the Halls of Venice Still Stand

By James Reston

VENICE — The leaders of the industrial world have come here in a vaguely pessimistic mood, but in a way this fabulous city is a symbol of their hope. Few cities in the world seem more beautiful or more fragile, yet not one has endured so many broken dreams and alliances and still survived to welcome the latest temporary politicians of the world.

Are Carter, Giscard d'Estaing, Schmidt and Thatcher worried about inflation, old narrow quarrels, and new warrior nations from the East? Venice has seen it all before. For centuries, the scientists have been sure that this watery paradise would be undermined by the restless tides, and even the poets have been predicting "the death of Venice" for centuries. Here is Lord Byron's lament:

"Oh Venice! Venice! When thy marble walls
Are level with the waters, there shall be
A cry of nations o'er thy sunken halls,
A loud lament along the sweeping sea!

Well, it wasn't quite like that when Carter and his colleagues arrived. Venice was full of sunshine and the voices of the hawker and the laughter of children.

Some things clearly have changed in Venice. The quiet slip of the gondolas, with flowers on their prows, has been overwhelmed by the hum — sometimes the roar — of the sleek new motorboats; but there are no "sunken halls." Moss thickens at the waterline of the old houses, and fresh new green plants spring out of the crevices in the ancient walls; but somehow they stand, defying gravity and the gathering pollution.

President Carter came to Venice, fresh from a visit to the pope, warning his colleagues to beware the invaders of Afghanistan. They had a full agenda: what to do about the common defense of a civilized world — an old Venice question; what to do about the future of Judea and Samaria, of Islam and Jerusalem, and what to do about oil, the new god of the Middle East and of the industrial world.

Nobody is expecting much from this meeting. The contemporary leaders are divided about the Middle East, and even about the defense of the West. They have come here to define long-range economic and political policies, without knowing who among them will be around to carry out their plans after the coming elections in the United States, West Germany and France.

A Rebuke to Pessimism

Yet this place and time are a rebuke to the pessimistic mood of this conference. It is just 40 years this month since the Nazi military conquest of France. The restoration of Europe since then and the liberation of the colonial peoples are among the greatest achievements of human history. Carter and company are not dealing in Venice with the problems of defeat, but with the dilemmas of success.

Forty years ago, after the Nazi occupation of Paris and before the long struggle of American armies up the spine of Italy, nobody would have imagined that Europe would enjoy in 1980 the highest standard of living in its history.

Or that Western Europe, despite many differences, disputes and disappointments, could have made such progress in reconciling the ancient enmities of France and Germany, and have made such progress toward a Common Market, if not yet toward a common mind.

Even a generation ago, it would have been hard to believe that the defeated nations of World War II would in 1980 be challenging the United States for supremacy in the export markets of the world, and that the president of the United States, after having maintained an army of over a quarter of a million Americans for over 30 years in Europe, would be meeting with the leaders of Europe, Japan and Canada in Venice to appeal for cooperation in defense of world peace.

There are obvious differences between Carter and his allies here about how to deal with the Middle East, Afghanistan, and the menace of Soviet missiles targeted on Western Europe. But never in the history of the free nations have their leaders met to discuss their common problems as frankly and on terms of such equality as they are doing here.

Venice must be enjoying and must even be amused by its latest influx of spectacular visitors, by their proclamations and their protective guards — and by their multitudes of reporters, who have very little indeed to report.

Long since, Venice has heard prophecies of its destruction, of natural forces that would sink it into the sea, of all the other beautiful names that have vanished into the abyss of history. But here Venice is, beaming in the sunshine, a Coney Island in a cathedral, no longer believing in the religious tradition that produced its monuments, but still alive with the clamor of life and the wondering eyes of a new generation.

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A Libyan's Message to the Venice Summit

The following open letter to the democratic leaders now meeting in Venice was sent to the International Herald Tribune by a Libyan living abroad. The writer requested anonymity.

LISTENERS to Libyan radio broadcasts and readers of any newspapers are insistently being informed that Col. Moamer Abuminyar Qadhafi al-Ghasi of Libya has issued a decree that all Libyan citizens — all, not just those in opposition — living abroad, whether for education, tourism, commerce or just for the sake of breathing a breeze of freedom in the civilized world, have to return to the so-called Jamahiriyah, or face the consequences. That is, as declared by Col. Qadhafi in speeches and interviews, "physical elimination."

The warning has also been published by the regime's official paper, Al Jadid, which is regarded as the voice of the "revolutionary committees" set up by Col. Qadhafi after failure to carry out his criminal designs through the "popular committees." The "revolutionary committees" are therefore the organs that Col. Qadhafi uses to hit anybody, anywhere and at any time. The militants in these committees are partly common criminals released from jail and trained to kill, and partly members of the secret service, already trained to intimidate and to torture.

During the past two months, about ten Libyan citizens have already been ruthlessly killed in Europe, one of them in Rome's Via Veneto under the eyes of his children and his wife and dozens of bewildered cafe patrons.

One can only imagine the anguish that the Libyan community in exile is going through. Are we going to witness a continuing bloodbath? Yet not a word of comfort has been uttered, not a sign of support or reassurance has come from the civilized world to defend these Libyan freedom-seekers. Where are the champions of human rights? Where is Mr. Carter, who once called dictator Qadhafi an "element of stability"? Where is the United Nations high commissioner for refugees?

What has happened to the free world, that it finds itself in such a dilemma? Is it the continued oil supply and the threat to cut that flow? Is it fear of Col. Qadhafi's blackmail?

If some Libyans ever elect to return to their country, believing in the word of Col. Qadhafi, who has guaranteed them protection if they return, one will wonder if his protection is the same as that offered to lawyers Amer Deghsies and Otman Bizanti, or engineer Mahmud Banun, or many other innocent citizens systematically tortured and executed by his committees for no fault of theirs except that they could not help letting their brains continue to think freely.

The conditions in Libya now are absolutely intolerable. People are picked up from their homes in the middle of the night and never returned to their families. In overcrowded prisons, thousands of innocent citizens languish and are being subjected to all sorts of abuses and tortures. Property? One dares not mention this word, since everything has been confiscated or looted by the committees. Education? What schools do exist in Libya are opened and closed at the will of the dictator, and the only syllabus left is his shallow "Green Book," which he claims offers the solutions to the world's problems.

When Qadhafi regards his country as an immense jail, and any Libyan who happens to be outside as a fugitive, the dreadful conditions in Libya just described in part should be clear to all. These conditions, we believe, are not the responsibility of the Free World to alter. But forcing a change is a matter that we Libyans sooner or later will have to face, and we are determined to carry out this task by hook or by crook. When the day comes, we shall not forget our supporters.

What we ask the West — Europe and America alike — is to put a drastic stop to the tyrant's design to turn their peaceful nations into battlefields. What we ask of them is to assert their full sovereignty in their respective countries, and to apply to the letter their constitutions and their laws.

One specific thing we would press and lawfully request is to close immediately the so-called "popular offices" which took the place of the embassies. These are nothing but bases for the criminals and sources of supply of both money and firearms, as well as hideaways for the terrorists in case of pursuit by local police, as was proved in London. The Vienna Convention offers an abundance of rules and regulations governing diplomatic missions, including the requirement that ambassadors must be accepted and approved by host countries. Therefore, we insist that a Libyan ambassador has to be known and approved by the receiving country. It would be his responsibility to see to it that his staff behaves in a civilized way compatible with international standards.

In case of disrespect of these standards, it shall be the duty and the right of the host country to declare the ambassador concerned persona non grata, and he should be immediately withdrawn. We firmly believe that all members of the Libyan Popular Offices anywhere are undesirable, since we do well know their backgrounds. They come from secret services and other repressive organs well-versed in the art of intimidation.

Long live Libya, free and democratic.

Letters

Olympic Ideal

What is this "Olympic ideal" that athletes are continually using to justify their presence in Moscow? Is it not the idea that world events are really not so bad as they seem, and that though we have our little rows now and then, deep down inside we all share a common humanity? And that once every four years we should forget all our differences and focus on our common humanity in a friendly sporting contest?

Surely this is a nice idea, a positive ideal. It would be much nicer if it were true and possible, but I'm afraid I do not detect any sort of humanity in recent Soviet actions in Afghanistan.

GREG LANGWORTHY.
Cardiff, Wales.

In Totality

George Ball (IHT, June 9) calls for an amendment to the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Immunities. We support Mr. Ball's proposal, but feel that the cause of world peace would be better served if international law were applied in its totality, and not selectively in a piecemeal fashion. Mr. Ball only takes up the issue of the American Embassy hostages affair in Tehran. What about other violations of international law?

It is universally accepted that the cardinal principle governing relations among sovereign states is that of noninterference in each other's internal affairs. Unfortunately, the United States is, to date, the worst offender against this principle, having engineered the ouster of Iran's popular leader Dr. Mossadegh in 1953, the overthrow of the government of Guatemala in 1954, rebellion against the Indonesian government of Dr. Sukarno in 1958, the assassination and overthrow of Congolese independence leader Patrice Lumumba in 1960, the assassination and overthrow of Dominican Republic President Rafael Trujillo in 1960, the abortive Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba in 1961, the assassination and overthrow of President Ngo Dinh Diem of South Vietnam in 1963, the overthrow of Cambodia's Prince Norodom Sihanouk in 1970, and the assassination and overthrow of President Salvador Allende of Chile in 1973.

We would welcome any "unified response" which ensures that the sovereignty and independence of smaller nations is neither threatened nor violated by any power.

MUAZZAM ALI.
London.

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هكذا من الأصل

Abiding The Tides Of Mind

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Only Go (so far) can make a tree, bu a scientist can make a spanking ne and devilishly clever bacterium, an he can patent it. How divine, in se eral senses.

In 1972 a microbiologist applie for a patent for his creation, genetically engineered bacteriu with qualities possessed by no nat rally occurring bacterium, includin the ability to break down compo nents of crude oil. It can be usefu in treating oil spills. The Patent Of ice rejected his application on th ground that living things are not pa tentable, but the Supreme Cou has now held that the relevant di tinction in patent law is not b tween living and inert things, bu between products of nature an human-made inventions.

There are more than 100 applic tions pending for patents on livin organisms. The court's ruling, h enhancing the possibility fo rewards from research, increases th likelihood that DNA research wi become a high-growth industry. promises life-enhancing marvels i medicine, agriculture and man other fields. It also involves risk possibly to public health (as fro an unmanageable new virus), even to what remains of the huma race's sense of its own nature.

Gene-splicing is the manipulatio of DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid the active substance of the genes all living things from dandelio through journalists. The ability tailor the genetic endowment mankind is not imminent — than God (so far) for small favors.

Human Nature

However, every diminution of b lief in a known and fixed huma nature subverts the political doc trine on which liberal democrac rests. That is the doctrine of "natu ral rights," rights knowable and u changing because human nature knowable and unchanging.

Whatever the political branche of government decide about regu lating research, Chief Justice Burge rightly says that no ruling about pa tentability will "deter the scientifi mind from probing into the un known any more than Canute coul command the tides."

How true. At the dawn of mod ern science, Leonardo da Vinc said: To understand is to construct He might have added: And to use Understand, construct, use: a sum mary of 50 years of physics leadin to Hiroshima. As philosopher Joh Courtney Murray said, "The onl canon of technology is possibility."

After Hiroshima, a physicist said "This has killed a beautiful sub ject." But nuclear physics was no dead, and an attempt to stop DNA research with laws would be like a tempting to catch bullets in cobwebs. This is especially true i America, where traditional belief in liberty and the beneficence o technology converge to overwhelm the anxieties felt by a minority.

The minority are, perhaps sensi bly, pessimistic about the worl generally, and they emphasize th dangers more than the promises o genetic research. Optimists chee fully say, with Shakespeare, "W know what we are, but know no what we may be." That could be th motto (some might say the epitaph of the modern world.

Great Reversal

Daniel Boorstin, Librarian Congress, historian, and keeper the flame of faith in technolog notes that through most of histor mankind had no history. Chan was a novelty, constancy was th norm, and mankind lived in a "co tinual present" of recurring, fami iar moments. America — the pe manently revolutionary society, b gun on a blank continent — is th great reversal of human experienc

Here, change is the norm. Boorstin says, "Nothing is mo distinctive, nor has made us mo un-European, than our disbelief the ancient well-documented impe sibilities."

Before Darwin, Boorstin sa many people believed that no livi thing could become extinct, becau extinction would suggest imperfe tion in God's original plan. Thi people were mistaken, scientifica and theologically, but I am inclin to admire a stubbornly a priori a tude about some things, and I thi those people at least had a healt reverence for the constitution of t universe. Similarly, a healthy fi — but only a first — reaction to subject of genetic engineering is suspect that it is a form of im dence against the cosmos, exci but imprudent.

There are a number of scienti truths I wish had gone undisc ered, or that I wish were not t such as those that make possi nuclear explosions. We may day regret biological solutions t become political problems. But has been said, science promi truth, not peace of mind.

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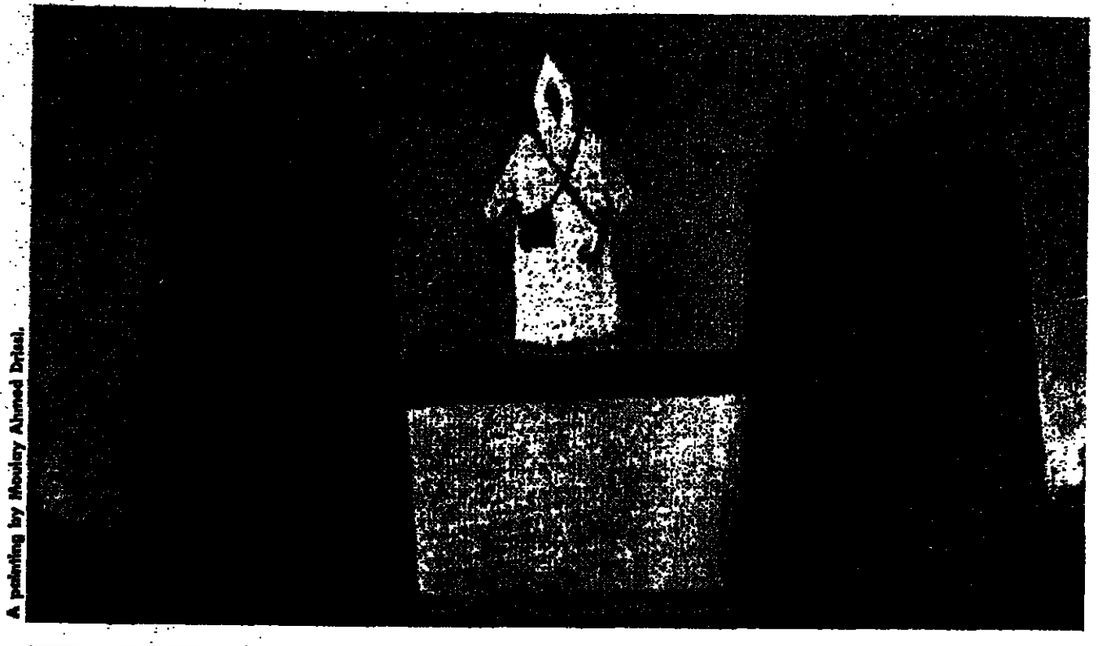
هكذا من الأصل

MOROCCO TAKES THE FLOOR

«We don't make propaganda, we inform»
HASSAN II

Part One

This supplement is translated from a report published by **afrique** *the francophone international weekly, in its advertising series "La parole est à ..."*



A painting by Moulay Ahmed Drissi.

A COUNTRY OF THE EXTREME CENTER

It is not out of an excessive taste for the paradoxical that we've baptized Morocco the country of the extreme center. The description corresponds to a reality that is both subtle and difficult to see at a first glance. We hope the following text will convince the reader. Let's say right off that Morocco is governed in the center because it is the natural meeting place of extremes. Not very long ago, Morocco was labeled in Arabic: The Far West. That was in relation to the East. Yet Europeans called it the "East of the West." But geography is not the only reason. Morocco is like a tree with roots that sink into centuries-old tradition, and branches that absorb the very breath of modern times.

On the political plane, any power, even if its natural tendancy pushes it to the right, is forced to take into account the well organized forces of the left. Two legitimate forces confront each other before meeting in the center. They are the monarchy and the political parties. The way to the center is not one that is forced. It is the response to a deliberate choice.

The following quote is from Hassan II, but everyone in politics in Morocco has adopted it, at risk of being misunderstood abroad: "In reality, extremism leads nowhere. When one is an extremist, it simply means that he has come to the end. When one is at the end, where can one go? Nowhere. It is finished. In contrast, when one is at the middle, one can progress."

Stuck With a Cliché

Morocco is an interesting case. A relatively liberal country, it does not have a good reputation, even though it should be relatively well understood in the west. Moroccans feel hurt by this and they feel that it is a profound injustice.

In the eyes of the European left, Morocco is a reactionary country that sold its soul to imperialism. To the non-conservative right, it is a country with outdated institutions and indecent splendor.

There are many reasons for these prejudices. Some relate to the countries that propound them. In the United States, where high ranking foreign service officers frequently come from puritanical universities, there is open surprise at Morocco's customs and royal ceremonies.

In France, an entire political tradition incorrectly links "republic" with "democracy." For the French left, the conflict in the Sahara is another good opportunity to atone for the original sin of France's involvement in the Algerian War at Morocco's expense.

There is a general feeling throughout the world that taking an oath to a king is out of date. Nevertheless, no one seems shocked that the British are subjects of Her Majesty, or that immigrants to Canada take an oath of allegiance to the Queen of England and her descendants before becoming citizens.

Another reason for the tenacity of false stereotypes about Morocco has to do with Moroccans themselves. The government ministries that are the least effective, are precisely those which are supposed to promote the image of Morocco abroad. Affecting an aristocratic attitude in a world where marketing is king, the Moroccans do not campaign for their country. They do not try to "sell" their cause. Also, they don't know how to do it. Their efforts along these lines frequently backfire.

Finally, a number of sensational political incidents such as the Ben Barka affair, attempted coups d'etat, and political trials, have given the government a somewhat tyrannical image in the public eye. Aside from the fact that the political trials were far from arbitrary, they mostly pertain to the past. But false impressions last longer than events.

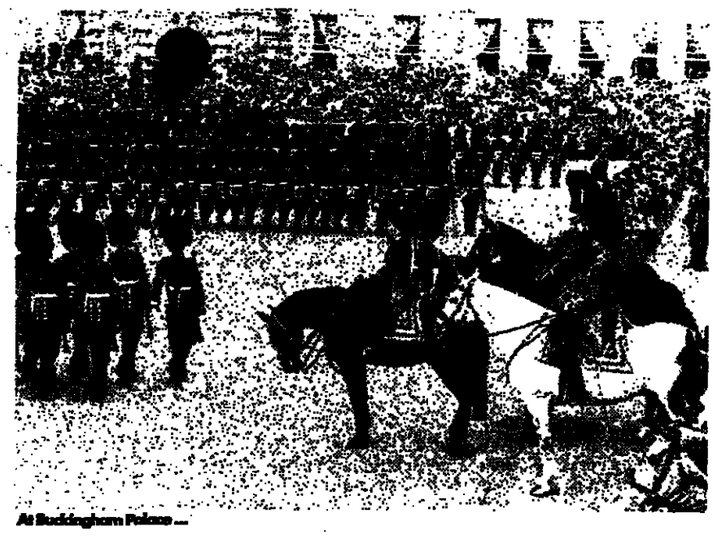
Morocco is far more complex.

On the political level, there is no question that governmental power is in the hands of Hassan II. But Hassan realizes that the best remedy for political instability is controlled democracy.

Political parties, unions and numerous newspapers are, to quote Gramsci, the ramparts and trenches which protect institutions against attempts at destabilization.

Tyrrany renders authority more vulnerable by isolating it. And then, because of the complexity of its ethnic and socio-political composition, it would be difficult to govern Morocco in any manner other than by an absolutism, tempered by democracy.

Certainly there are political prisoners in Morocco: about one hundred and fifty belonging to the U.S.F.P. (Union of Popular Socialist Forces) and to the "New Left" (Marxist-Leninist). Although they are relatively few in number compared to other third world countries, and despite the fact that they are a holdover from the recent past, their imprisonment constitutes no less than a deplorable anomaly.



At Buckingham Palace ...



... and at the Royal Palace in Rabat

No one seems shocked that the British are subjects of Her Majesty...

On the economic plane, Morocco is unquestionably liberal. With results that are well known: wild riches for some, poverty for many, and mediocre growth in comparison to neighboring countries. Yet behind this negative assessment elements of progress and stability can be seen by those who are willing to look: an emerging middle class, the absence of serious shortages, and above all a harmony—based mostly on agriculture—which has helped shelter the country from sudden economic fluctuations.

In "Moroccanizing" industry and commerce, Hassan II has tried to avoid two traps: bureaucratic nationalization, and a surrender of control to foreign capital.

Recent third world experience shows that "socialism" is a deceptively easy path to follow. Morocco has preferred to remain realistic though, rather than be led astray by statistical follies and seemingly fabulous projects.

By accepting the tensions and social conflicts inherent in liberalism, Morocco has chosen adventure.

In foreign affairs, Hassan II has made no secret of the fact that he belongs to the western camp. From personal interest?

Certainly not. Foreign aid to Morocco—civilian and military—has been steadily reduced.

The Soviet Union is a trade partner which is far more important than the United States.

The Sahara conflict has forced Rabat to take a more global view of its strategic interests. The Moroccans feel that when they fought in Zaire's Shabah Province to counter guerilla attacks against the mines in Kolweizi in 1977, they were actually protecting their rear flank.

Because he participated in the 1973 fighting on the Golan heights and in the Sinai, Hassan II can talk about peace in the Arab-Israeli conflict without being accused of treason.

Sure of itself, Moroccan culture does not draw inwards resting on its traditional glory. Morocco has no complexes about coming in contact with foreign cultures.

The Moroccan paradox is illustrated by this quote from a Moroccan leftist leader: "If I must chose between anarchy and madness on one hand and injustice on the other, I will take the injustice."

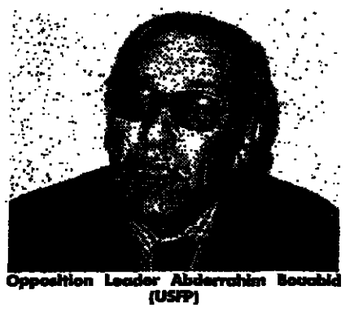
It's an old cliché to accuse the political opposition in Morocco of knuckling under simply because it has accepted to play the game. But who thinks of accusing European socialist and communist parties of treason because they participate in the institutions of their countries?

Who thinks of accusing them of treason because at brief moments in their history they allied themselves with parties on the right when the territorial integrity of their countries were in danger? Should there be one standard for Europe and another for Morocco?

Kingdom of 'Why?' and 'Because'



Foreign Affairs Minister M'Hamed Boucetta (left)(al)



Opposition Leader Abderrahim Bouabid (USFP)

In this country of the Third World, the Army isn't the only organized force...

Imagine the scene: the King receives the communist leader just back from a visit to the U.S.S.R. He asks him in a friendly manner: "Well, what are they saying in Moscow?" If this scene were taking place in Madrid, and if the monarch were named Juan Carlos and the communist party chief called himself Santiago Carrillo it would certainly be a major event, if only because foreign newspapers would report it as a certain sign of the progress of democracy in a country once ruled by Franco. But if the scene took place in Rabat, and if the participants were Hassan II and Moroccan communist leader Ali Yata, no foreign journalists would notice. The reason is not that the Moroccan head of state receives the head of Morocco's communist party so often that the visit would be commonplace. It's that the political customs in the Cherifian kingdom have always been perceived with apprehension across a veil of hardened prejudice, despite very real changes that have taken place. At best the meeting would be interpreted as additional proof that the Moroccan left had sold its soul to the devil.

Does this mean that what is true on one side of the Mediterranean is a lie on the other side? Is all this the result of Eurocentrism? Without a doubt, but it's necessary to recognize also that political live in Morocco itself is hardly simple.

The political structures normally used in the Third World do not apply. Here, the Army is not "the only organized force." There is not just one political party that causes both rain and sunny weather. The press is not limited to expressing only the voice of its master.

On the other hand the standards that control politics in western democracies are only applied in a very limited fashion. Certainly there is a parliament. Political parties expounding different ideologies have their own headquarters buildings. Powerful and turbulent labor unions frequently make life difficult for the government. As a general rule the many newspapers there do not go through pre-publication censorship. But there are still recurrences of violent, or arbitrary actions. A year ago, strikers who were using their rights guaranteed by the constitution, were nevertheless punished and fired from their jobs. So the question arises: Is the idea of a Moroccan state based on law only an illusion in which Moroccan society is still able to regulate its problems only through violence? Or is Morocco definitely on the path to liberalism, and are the signs of oppression which one sees from time to time nothing more than growth pains of a youthful democracy?

One thing is certain, this "subtle mixture" of genuine liberal practices and repressive actions characterizes political life in Morocco and provides its originality.

The King is the keystone of the institutional and political structure. Officially everything emanates from him, big and small, war and peace as well as the construction of a dam or the appointment of a minor civil servant. Hassan II once said, "Responsability is a hell," but it is certain that he has no intention of sharing the torments with anyone else. Looked at more closely, the absolute power of the monarch, is exercised in areas which are defined with a certain precision. He reserves complete sovereignty for himself concerning the more important affairs of the nation, but allows his colleagues and aides to look after the rest. The King handles the issues whose impact will last for-

(Continued on the next page)

MOROCCO TAKES THE FLOOR

Kingdom of 'Why?' and 'Because'

(Continued from the previous page)

ever, the others handle those that arise everyday.

During a council of ministers meeting at the end of March 1979, the then Prime Minister, Ahmed Osmane, summed up the complaints of his colleagues: "The country is not being governed. It is less governed than Algeria was during the final days when Boumedienne was on his death bed!"

Hassan II reacted strongly: "The country is perfectly governed, but it is being badly managed. Management is your responsability."

But does the King let his "managers" really do their job? It is fashionable in political circles to say that the head of state has a tendancy to want to run everything, inhibiting his most enthusiastic and competent collaborators.

On the other hand, it is worth pointing out that alongside those ministers who shirk their responsabilities there are also those who work unceasingly. Hassan II said one day that he had two types of collaborators: "the 'why?' ministers and the 'because' ministers." No doubt he meant by that the first group of ministers had been appointed because of the sole wish of the King—some would say at his pleasure—while the other group owed their promotions to their own competence, personal appeal or the fact they were politically representative. One is tempted to add to the comment by Hassan II, that certain "why?" ministers eventually become "because" ministers, while others continue on in the same manner carrying along with them the original question.

In the King's entourage, advisors occupy a special place apart. At the present time they are three: Bensouda, Guedira and Slaoui. They have a dominant influence over other members of the government. Two other men should be mentioned among the immediate entourage of the king: General Moulay Hafid Alaoui, Minister of the Royal Household, and General Ahmed Dlimi whose official title as Chief of the Aides-de-Camp of the King, reflects little of the importance of the role he plays.

When Hassan II declares that his hands are tied concerning the Sahara conflict, and when he publicly vows not to give up one inch of national territory, he is perhaps cleverly trying to escape certain external pressures, but he is also recalling the interior limits within which the supreme power in Morocco has always been exercised.

The search for balance between the different forces, which fight for leadership in the society, is a constant concern for the government.

Still, the harshness of the conflitcts between the opposition and the government, which have regularly taken a violent turn over the last twenty years, do not prevent contacts between the two parties.

Marriages and other family ceremonies are occasions where irreconcilable adversaries meet and talk. A local proverb says: "Constant enmity does not preclude courtesy."

It would be a mistake to see in these attitudes a mere concession to social hypocrisy. This politeness, in fact, stems from a sharp political sense which always views the present adversary as a potential future partner and so introduces into even the bitterest fights, that virtue of tolerance which is inseparable from democracy.

The taste for talking, for constant negotiations does not just belong to the ruling power. The leaders of the oppositions also encourage it even if that means facing the incomprehension of their own supporters as well as their foreign friends.

Following the kidnapping and death of Ben Barka in October 1965, diplomatic relations between Paris and Rabat were suspended, but there was no lasting rupture between the palace and the friends of Ben Barka in Morocco.

During the trials (Marrakech in 1971, Kenitra in 1973 and 1974) in which U.N.F.P. (National Union of Popular Forces) militants were accused of trying to overthrow the regime, the U.N.F.P.'s secretary general Abderrahim Bouabid maintained restraint towards the goverment. To a certain extent this was intended to save the lives of the partisans, but it was also done to avoid breaking with a deeply anchored tradition.

Since then Morocco has renewed its relations with relatively democratic organizations. The U.N.F.P., which became the U.S.F.P. (The Socialist Union of Popular Forces) has learned to exorcise its coup-prone demons, and for its part, the palace seems ready to experiment with constitutional monarchy.



General Ahmed Dlimi



The King's Adviser Ahmed Reda Guedira

In the King's entourage his advisers occupy a special place

Morocco's state of emergency has been lifted, and general elections were held in 1977. The Independants, the Istiqlal and the Popular Movement are the political parties which form the government's majority in the new parliament. The left considers itself under-represented and cites "the frauds which stained the elections."

In general, the public is only slightly interested in what happens in parliament. The important things happen elsewhere. One attaches more significance to a meeting between Abderrahim Bouabid (first secretary of the U.S.F.P.) and the King, than to a debate in the Chamber of Representatives. Often mistaking its wishes for reality the political class lives on waiting for a government of national union. It is quite probable that such a goverment would accelerate the democratization of political life. But why does it vanish like a mirage each time it seems within reach? Every time it seems as though the two principal forces that dominate public life—the political parties and the monarchy—have each tried to occupy the field, while excluding the other. Without effect. The monarchy has always been able to get out of tight places not only thanks to the savoire-faire of the monarch, but also because its legitimacy is deeply anchored in the nation. For their part, the political parties seem no less legitimate, if only because they have been able to resist the most ferocious attempts at repression. Today, both adversaries seem to have understood that they are condemned to live together.

Hassan II: At Ease with the Press



King Hassan II

General DeGaulle's press conferences were major events. He usually announced a new government initiative, analyzed current affairs or managed to crack a joke. DeGaulle picked his words carefully. When he referred to the U.N. as a "machin" (a gadget), it was carefully premeditated. Hassan II is far more spontaneous. For example, he couldn't resist referring to the recent O.A.U. summit in Monrovia as a "tom-tom conference." The King of Morocco is unable to pass up a good pun, even if it turns out to be politically costly.

Hassan II is an animal of the press. He enjoys shrewd conversation and he takes a very real pleasure from talking with journalists. It was not without humor that he declared in front of American reporters in Washington: "I had a teacher once who taught me that the right question is half of knowlege, and the right answer is the second half. Since you know your questions, and I know the answers, why don't we just leave it at that."

Hassan II's meetings with the press are to a certain extent holidays from the lonely exercise of power. He doesn't "waffle", as reporters say. There is none of that solemn air that many statesmen affect when talking to the press. The King has much more of the American style. He answers questions concretely, with precision and a great sense of style.

Frustrated journalist? In any case, he puts himself in the reporter's shoes. He makes analyses for them. Paul Winkler, director of France-Soir visited the Royal Palace to have the Mid-East conflict explained to him.

Hassan II has a flair for anecdotes, and he knows that journalists love it. He always manages to put something extra on the menu, a tidbit of a conversation with French President Giscard d'Estaing, or a talk with an official of the P.L.O.

He always manages to provide a bit of unexpected news to reporters who know enough to keep their ears open. For instance, in early October, he mentioned to Paul Nahon, a reporter for French television, that he was planning to take control of the military situation in the Sahara. A short while later, "Operation Ohoud" was launched.

Although Hassan II frequently avoids the usual diplomatic circumlocutions in his speech, he never allows the expression on his face to show his inner thoughts. He is able to maintain a calm and collected exterior even under the most aggressive questioning.

The mystery is that this head of state, who treats the press so well, receives such an unusually bad press. It's a mystery. It always seems that Hassan II has mastered the situation, that even the most hostile journalists have been seduced during an interview or press conference, yet what journalists write always seems to differ from what they say.

Hassan II speaks often, and not only with the foreign press. He frequently talks to Moroccan reporters. His speeches, delivered in flawless Arabic, are both intimate and solemn. The tone is that of an educator. He often quotes from the Koran, and frequently employs parables and metaphors (often medical ones).

After Mao's little red book, there has been a proliferation of others: DeGaulle's little blue book (written by Jean Lacouture), Kaddafi's little green book. The little book of Hassan II hasn't been published yet. It ought to be both significant and savory. Judge for yourself.

Some quotes from the King



Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed

The Monarchy: "Occasionally in human history, it happens that there is a king who is good, and the people respond well to him. In such a case, there may be no need for a constitution. But sometimes, through the quirks of genetics, it happens that the king is only average or even mediocre. At times like that, democratic institutions and the reciprocal contract between the King and the nation, become manifest in parliamentary institutions. Linked in this way, the nation helps its king fulfill his obligations." (November 1977)

The Moroccan People: "My father used to tell me: The Moroccan people are like a lion, but one can only lead him with a rope. If you try to put a chain on him, he will break it, and devour the one who was leading him." (January 1979)

Democracy: "My ambition is that one day people will speak of Moroccan democracy just as they now speak of the American, French or British style of democracy." (November 1977)

"It for any reason, the opposition did not exist, we would certainly have to imagine or create one. Without an opposition there can hardly be a true democracy." (March 1979)

"I personally believe that the existence of solid institutions... is unquestionably one of the best bulwarks against the adventurism of a madman or a paranoiac."

Political Parties: "I personally have the greatest respect and esteem for political parties... I consider them to be the best possible political school."

The Army: "Until now there has been a royal army which fought, but which knew nothing more than fighting. Moreover, it did not know why it fought. I have tried to clarify the situation for these young officers, to take them in hand, to have permanent contact with them, to concern myself with their problems, which do exist, and to first of all make out of them alert and informed citizens. They can only make the right choice, even if they know that among them there is someone who believes himself to be a visionary." (June 1978)

The Sahara: "Since I am only the reflection of my people's will and the legal expression of the determination of the Moroccans, I will go as far as they want to go. If, as I believe, they want to go all the way, well, during the time that is left for me to live, they will find me at their head to go right on to the end." (August 1979)

"I cannot take charge of a disorderly public uprising. Anyone who would profit from a situation like that to throw an entire people into a dangerous adventure, is a man who uses the public as an aphrodisiac." (October 1979)

"I have noticed that things were far clearer for Algeria as well as for Morocco, when there was a government such as the one of Mokhtar Ould Daddah, representing all the political persuasions, all the tribes and all the social levels." (August 1979).

The Middle East: "President Sadat through it right to take a certain number of initiatives which fell within his competence. I cannot tell him that he has surpassed his rights as long as he acts for Egypt. Perhaps if I, too, had been occupied for years, I might have reacted as he did. I don't know." (May 1979)

The Arab World: "A large mirror in a very beautiful frame. A stone has been thrown at it. The mirror is cracked. It is still in its frame, but it has suddenly been shatterred."



Soldiers of the Royal Army

The Great Powers: "The United States should help us and stop moralizing. Everytime one asks them for help, they think it's a call for the Marines, for the Sixth Fleet or for the American Army. The reality is that we have enough troops to defend ourselves." (February 1979)

"No I do not have the feeling that they (the Americans) have abandoned me. But I often make this comparison: On the one side we have the clan, and on the other side we have the club. In the clan one sticks together until death. In the club, one meets during the evening, reads a newspaper, wears a club tie, smokes a cigar after dinner, speaks about current affairs, and then goes away. My club is the West. On the other side, it's a clan." (October 1979)

"If we look closely we can see that the Soviet team is advancing and winning one game after another." (February 1979)

"I maintain very good relations with my friends in the Kremlin, and I have always told President Brezhnev that he should not waste his time, as I must not waste mine. He will never become a Moslem, just as I will never become a Marxist." (February 1979)

Africa and the O.A.U.: "We feel personally that African countries should grow out of the stage of adolescence in which they are living, for it is a very dangerous period..." (July 1977)

The World: "We are living in a world that is becoming increasingly mad." (August 1979)

God: "The strong believer is loved by God more than the weak believer." (October 1979)



President Carter



Demonstration in Tehran

Iran: "The drama of Iran is that it had no political parties. Because of that, the entire population went into the streets..." (February 1979)

"...One feels in this man (the Shah) the bitterness that comes from 37 years of responsability. I must say that after only 18 years of it, I feel it too, because it is heavy, it is demanding, and I pity him for adding up 37 years of it." (February 1979)

(Continued on the next page)

هكذا من الأصل

MOROCCO TAKES THE FLOOR

هكذا من الأصل

SAHARA: WITHOUT KNOWING WHY

At a stylishly leftist Parisian gathering, talk turns to the Middle East. A ravishing beauty makes her contribution to the conversation: "Me, I'm for Israel," she coos gently. "I just love Mrs. Golda Ben Gurion!"

The promoters of the Polisario are breaking their backs trying to liken the population of Spain's former colony to the Palestinians. Haven't they endowed the "Sahraoui Nation" for want of territory or population, with a flag that mimicks the Palestinian flag? In reality the Polisario reminds one more of Israel. They are currently internationally fashionable the way the Hebrew state once was. No one knows what it's all about, but everyone supports it anyway. Better still, their support is inversely proportional to how much they really know about the situation.

One example typical of thousands: an African government rushes to recognize the "Sahraoui Arab Democratic Republic" and sends a message to the capital of the new country: El Laayoun (which happens to be governed by Morocco!)

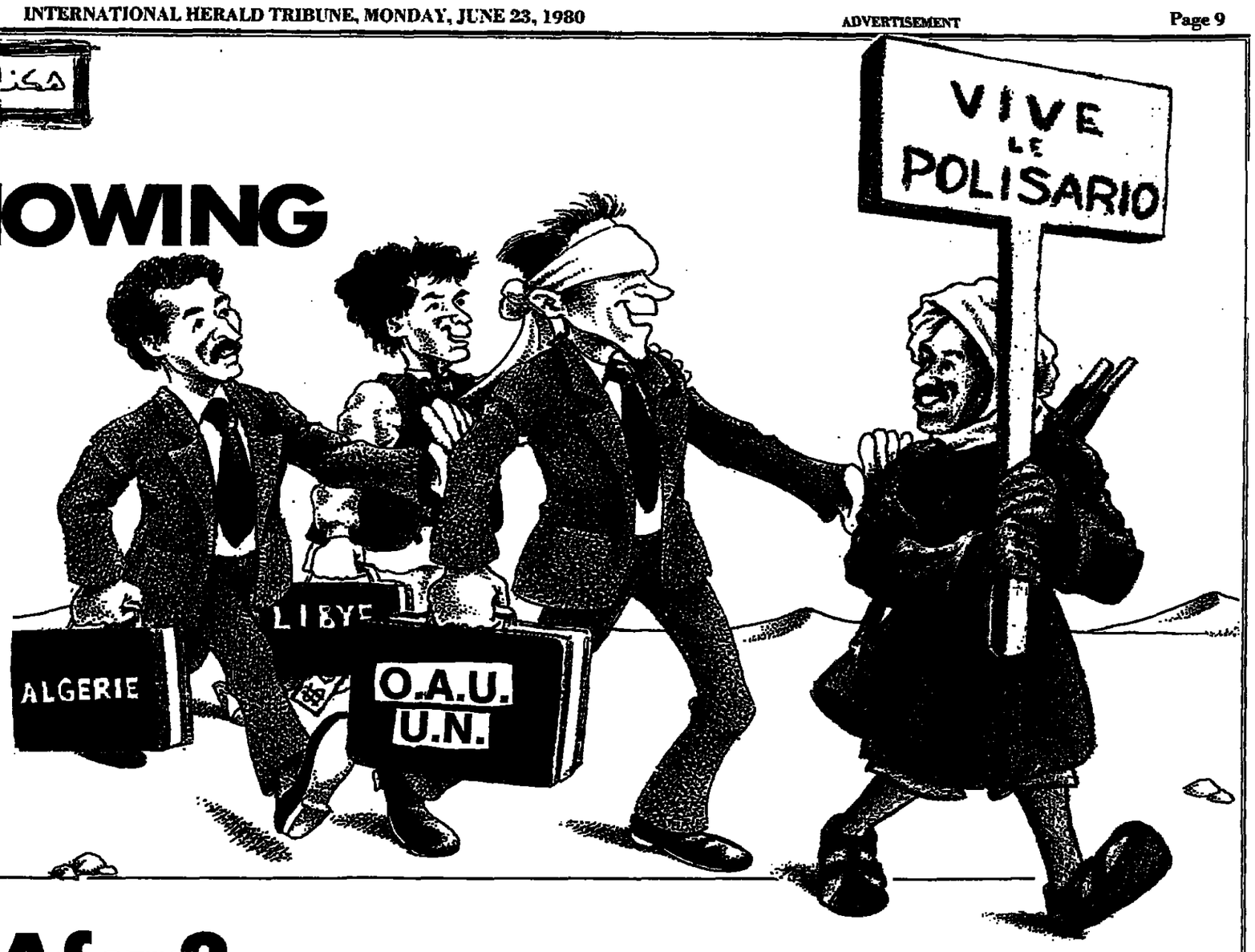
The remarkable example of political marketing which has produced the Polisario and sold it to the four corners of the world has collided with another reality no less remarkable: the Sahara is Moroccan, and Morocco is Saharan.

Why should Morocco stubbornly resist the winds from the east and the swamps in the west to fight for a few sand dunes? It is simply because its roots are planted deeply in this region.

Moreover, it is their independance, their style of life; in a word, it is their very essence that the Moroccans are defending in the Sahara—as they have done throughout their long history. "Take away a grain of sand and the entire beach collapses, as well you know..."

Ignorance is the source of war. No one knows how the conflict which has torn the Maghreb apart in the last five years will finally evolve. But one thing is certain, the problem will not be solved as long as the Polisario are seen as a valiant liberation movement and the Moroccans are perceived as vulgar colonialists.

The dossier you are about to read is intended to correct certain misconceptions about the Sahara and to reestablish certain truths which are often overlooked. In reading it, you will find that it is dedicated to informing you, and to peace.



Clearer from Afar?

The announcement of the creation of a Sahraoui state, the RASD (Sahraoui Arab Democratic Republic), exploded like a bomb on February 27, 1976. At the same time, a meeting of the foreign ministers of the OAU in Addis Ababa was slated to debate the recognition of the Polisario as a liberation movement. The creation of the "Sahraoui State", announced by Ahmed Baba Miské, who was then spokesman for the Polisario and hoped to become the first president of the RASD, ended the discussion in Addis Ababa.

Another line of attack was started. It consisted of recognizing the new "country". Algeria physically sheltered the key workings of the new state, whose government occupied several rooms in the Saint George Hotel in Algiers. Modestly, Algeria refrained from being the first to recognize the new government, but it scoured the continent in search of others who would. For its part, Libya, although it took four years to recognize the RASD, did not skimp on trying to find new ways to broaden the new country's diplomatic audience.

The Word Was Out

The first country to answer the appeal was Madagascar, followed several days later by Burundi. In each case, the decision to grant recognition was made under rather peculiar circumtances. The OAU meeting in Addis Ababa had not yet finished when the chief of the Algerian delegation, Layachi Yaker, who was then minister of commerce, asked the chief of the Madagasan delegation, Jean Bemananjara, who was then foreign affairs minister, to reopen the debate on the Sahara. He accepted gladly and taking the floor late at night, delivered a heated speech on the battle of the Sahraoui people and their need for recognition. The word was out. The Agence France Presse correspondent on the scene snapped awake and sent the information out at dawn on Tuesday, March 2. It was the first recognition of RASD.

Diplomacy And Surprise

Early that morning the ambassador of Madagascar in Paris found himself besieged with phone calls. He was asked to confirm the news. Knowing nothing about it, he sent a query off to Madagascan president Ratsiraka in the capital. The news came as a great surprise to the president who was expecting to receive the Norwegian ambassador at 9 o'clock that morning. The ambassador in turn was extremely surprised to hear President Ratsiraka announce the recognition of the RASD as though the initiative had come from him. Face was saved, but Jean Bemananjara, who urgently summoned home, was to lose his post as foreign minister, and ended as Minister of Supply and Transportation. For a long time he was forbidden to travel outside the country, but officially his action was never disavowed.


Houari Boumedienne declared support for partition of the Sahara between Morocco and Mauretania

The Arab Summit at Rabat. The Algerian President is at center.

The second recognition was by Burundi. On the eve of this decision, the head of state, General Michel Micombero, asked his foreign affairs minister, Gilles Bimazubute, to attend a conference at the United Nations and to take a "neutral attitude" on certain conflicts, including the question of the Sahara. Meanwhile, a large Libyan delegation, headed by Ali Triki, Libya's Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrived in Bujumbura. With them, they had brought several enticing aid projects. In the euphoria of embraces and promises, the recognition of the RASD was obtained during the course of a single evening. Gilles Bimazubute only learned about the recognition after he had landed in New York. He barely had time to rewrite what he had written in the plane on the way over... General Micombero was overthrown several months later in a coup d'etat, after being charged with "grave indiscretions".

Algeria was the third country to recognize the RASD, followed by Benin. It was Benin, which through an excess of zeal, sent a telegram to El Laayoun, which is governed by Morocco, asking to establish diplomatic relations.

Recognitions multiplied, without any real knowledge of the facts. First by Angola, then by Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau and Togo. The latter was thinking, above all, of the precedent it would be able to evoke in obtaining the self rule of the Ewé people who had been placed under the jurisdiction of Ghana by Britain.

A Strange Precedent

The first non-African country to recognize RASD was North Korea. A serious effort followed in Latin America, because of the Spanish character of the Sahara. The campaign started with Panama and ended recently with Cuba. After the USSR's invasion of Afghanistan, Havana was afraid of losing its credibility as leader of the non-aligned nations. Thirty-seven countries, including 21 African, 7 Asian and 9 Latin American, have recognized the RASD. No Western European countries have, nor have any Eastern European, despite the diplomatic efforts of the Algerian and Libyan governments. The RASD has had its greatest successes with small countries that are far away and cut off, such as Dominica, Santa Lucia, Grenada, Sao Tomé and Cape Verdi. "The farther away it is, the clearer it is," they say, and in these countries, Morocco is represented as an invader being hunted by a Polisario which controls the key territories and towns in the Sahara, and which constantly inflicts terrible losses on the Moroccan army. The latest misadventure has been recognition of the countries belonging to the rejectionist front, which met in Tripoli. The Syrian ambassador to Rabat, however, declared after the meeting that "there is a big difference between making a decision and following through with it...", and Yasser Arafat has made it known that his organization continues to support the Moroccan position.

But a vote is a vote, and the Polisario only needs four more recognitions to be admitted as a legal member of the OAU, which would set a strange precedent: the admission of a country that has no permanent control of its own territory. It even risks breaking apart the OAU where the recognitions have been slowing, and where there has even been a certain amount of backtracking from countries that have already recognized the RASD, such as Equatorial Guinea, which tried to hide on the side of the so-called "progressive countries", during the bloody regime of Macias Nguema.

Despite the 37 recognitions—nearly a quarter of the countries belonging to the United Nations—RASD has been very disappointed at the attitude of the Arab Countries. Only three countries out of 21 members of the Arab League, have taken the step. The reluctance stems from the famous speech given at the Arab summit in Rabat on October 29, 1974, by Algerian president Houari Boumedienne, declaring that he would give his political, military and diplomatic support to the solution of division of the Sahara between Morocco and Mauritania.

A Polisario for Everyone


Cuban soldiers in Angola.

If Zaire had been Algeria it would have been different for Cabinda

Do you remember the "Cabinda Affair", and the passions that were aroused by that little enclave squeezed in betwen Zaire and the Congo, yet an integral part of Angola? The similarities between Cabinda then, and the western Sahara now, are striking. Cabinda had its Polisario, the FLEC (Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda); its RASD in exile, a government which was located according to political whim at the time either in Brazzaville or Kinshasa. It had its Algerian-style protector, Zaire; its godfather supplying it with arms and subsidies: France. And as for the coveted natural resource at the true root of the conflict, instead of phosphates it had oil.

In 1974, a coup d'Etat in Portugal puts an end to the Salazar dictatorship and at the same time tolls the bell for Portugal's African Empire, just as a year later, Franco's death will hasten the decolonization of "Spanish" Sahara.

A little oil-filled sponge coveted by French and American oil companies, Cabinda feels an impulse towards secession. Financed by several oil companies, and supported by western countries who feared that the enclave will fall into « Marxist » hands in Luanda, several liberation groups surface and quickly group around the FLEC. Based in Zaire, which acts as an intermediary in the affair, the FLEC launch several armed attacks against Angolan forces, who are soon helped by Cuban advisors. Intense lobbying results in the FLEC being recognized as "the sole and unique representative of the Cabindan people" by several African countries: Zaire of course, Gabon and Uganda.

But the OAU, quite correctly, refuses to go along. Just as it has condemned the Biafran secession in 1967. At the end of the summit in Kampala in August 1975 FLEC's president, Luis Ranque-Franque, proclaims nothing less than the "Independence" of Cabinda. He names 12 ministers and prepares from Zaire to launch his vast project of "liberation". To accomplish his task, he has an army of about a thousand men grouped in several camps in southwest Zaire, and recruited from the "Sahraoui of the Equator", the hundred thousand refugees who as much as ten years earlier have fled the fighting on the other side of the border. The troops of the FLEC are led by officers from Zaire's army and two dozen European mercenaries — mostly French — whose salaries are guaranteed by the oil companies and the CIA.

On November 2, 1975, three armored columns penetrate into Cabinda. They are wiped out in less than a week by the Angolo-Cubans. After that, one by one the supporters of the FLEC abandon the side of the oil companies and decide to deal directly with the government in Luanda. Finally in 1978, the great reconciliation between Angola and Zaire delivers the coup de grace to the FLEC. But there is no doubt that it would have ended differently if Zaire were Algeria, if Angola had not painted itself as a "progressive" country, and if the OAU had gone along with the myth that claimed there was an "independant" Cabinda.

(Continued on the next page)

MOROCCO TAKES THE FLOOR

Why I "Marched"

An Interview with Professor Abdallah Laroui

Reserved, easily offended, something of a bear, Abdallah Laroui, 47, prefers the calm of a library to the gusto of long walks. With more of a taste for reflection and historical research than for political agitation.

If only for these reasons of temperament, it is hard to imagine him participating in the Green March. Nevertheless, he did not hesitate to answer the King's call and to join the 350,000 other Moroccan men and women, who on November 6, 1975, with the Koran as their gun, undertook to reconquer the Sahara from the Spanish "Tercio". Simply evoking the memories of this "marcher", who is not like the others, is interesting enough. But, the historian Laroui is equally well placed to answer questions from a historical perspective, such as: Was Hassan II aware of the imminent incapacity of Franco before he launched the Green March? Was he certain that he would win, or was he merely counting on his famous luck?

Abdallah Laroui's distaste for demagogy and his candor, predisposes him to answer questions which tend towards the future more than to the fiery present. The Green March was, without question, a demonstration of patriotic fervor, but to what extent was it also a flash in the pan? In other words, after five years of war in the Sahara, would the Moroccans again be willing to "march"?

Like In 1860

Q: An intellectual with more of a penchant for refiction than for action, you nevertheless answered the King's call in November 1975, and joined the Green March. Why did you "march"?

AL: Of course there were many reasons. But the most important was intellectual. I had just finished my work on Moroccan nationalism in which I discovered that the people of the Middle Atlas, for example, who did not recognize central authority, nevertheless responded without hesitation to appeals from the sultan, when it concerned defense of territories in the north and south of the country. For example in 1860, during the war in which Tetuan fought Spain, the exhortations of the "fquihs" (educated men) in the souks of the Azrou region to fight in the Rif were immediately answered.

Q: The opposition, the USFP (Socialist Union of Popular Forces), to be precise, with whom you have an affinity, did not welcome the Green March with enthusiasm, and advocated a military mobilization against the Spanish...

Lucky Break

AL: It was possible to have doubts about the chances for success and still not hesitate at participating in it. In any case, nothing was determined ahead of time. The Green March could have failed to result in the liberation of the Sahara, because it was by no means certain that the Spanish would not use force.

Q: Were you surprised by Madrid's attitude?

AL: As was everyone! The unexpected death of Franco completely upset Spanish and Algerian plans in the Sahara.

Q: In your opinion was this a stroke of genius on the part of Hassan II or just a lucky break? How much of it was due to his famous "baraka" (luck)?

AL: I don't like that word very much. Having said that, I suppose that the King was informed of the internal Spanish situation, as every head of state who faces a difficult military and diplomatic situation ought to be. But I think that the basic reason he decided to launch the Green March is that Morocco was not ready for a classic military confrontation. The road between Tarfaya and Tah was finished on the same day that the March began. It was necessary, therefore, to find a way to stall in order to prepare militarily. At the beginning the Green March also allowed Morocco to occupy a part of the Saharan territory (outside the triangle stretching from El-Laaoun to Smara and the to Dakhla) which the Spanish had agreed with their Algerian partners to evacuate.



"A child held a flag larger than he was in the middle of the desert"

Q: Hassan II could not have been sure that he would succeed. It must have been a poker bluff...

AL: I also do not like that expression. No one is ever sure how things will turn out in politics or military actions. But given the attitude of Madrid after the spring of 1975, it was clear that there was going to be a race between the Algerian and Moroccan armies to see who could be first to occupy the largest territory abandoned by the Spanish.

Q: What impressed you the most during the five days of the March?

AL: First, the organization. Moving 350,000 men and women, feeding them, providing them with water, and above all controlling the traffic (the road after Tan-Tan is very narrow) which went off without any traffic-jams.

The problem of organization was always present. Every minute that went off without a hitch seemed like a miracle. The journalists who watched the March at noon on November 6, at Tah, were able to be transported to Agadir, a distance of 700 kilometers, by 6 or 7 o'clock that night.

The second thing which caught my attention was the reaction by the journalists which contradicted what they would finally write, and their papers would eventually publish. The special correspondent of a reputedly serious Parisian daily newspaper remarked to a colleague "Can you imagine Europeans leaving their daily lives and embarking on an action of this magnitude?"

Sense Of Frustration

But I especially recall a scene that I saw coming back by car with a group of journalists. It was sundown and a yellow light bathed the sky. We were about three kilometers from an old border post. A child held a flag larger than he was and tried to plant it next to a bush in the middle of the desert. For me, that was the Green March, an immense patriotic fervor.

Q: When the king ordered the withdrawal of the "marchers" and thus ended the Green March, did you feel a sense of frustration?

AL: Unquestionably. I experienced a certain bitterness for a simple reason: declaring that we were to return to the border of November 6, recognized the existence of that border. But in the sense that the March represented an essentially political action intending to show international opinion that Moroccan claims are serious because they have public support, I think it succeeded.

In any case, I never believed that the dossier on the Sahara would be able to be closed, because of interests and appetites of the countries who are both near to it and far away.

Q: What did you feel when you crossed the border into ex-Spanish Sahara?

AL: I have to admit that I did not participate in the solemn prayer, because I did not want to lose my composure. But I can tell you that I experienced something far more profound than what I felt the day Morocco gained its independance.

Q: Why?

AL: Perhaps because in 1956, I was 23, and I did not have a sufficiently sharpened political sense. Above all because the Green March had a voluntary character to it. Morocco was acting as a nation. Whereas in the case of independence, the result seemed to come from diplomatic pressure. Taking everything into account, Morocco was more present during the Green March than in the process of gaining independence.

Q: Don't you think that the authorities, precisely because they were aware of the size of the phenomenon of the Green March, decided to stop mobilizing the population and use more classical methods of resolving the Sahara problem?

AL: Listen, the Green March was extremely expensive, and no government could have maintained such a mobilization. What is more, no government was in position to convert a popular movement into a military force. Governments by their nature prefer to deal with things that are controllable. That said, the authorities decided, wrongly, that the Sahara crisis had been resolved in 1975, and that all that remained were local administrative problems. It should be said that public opinion in the rest of the country agreed, and people returned to their normal daily preoccupations.

Another March?

Q: Could there ever be another Green March called by the King?

AL: If another country attacked Morocco, there would without a doubt be a repetition of the same thing, with the same fervor.

Q: There has certainly been no shortage of attacks on Morocco since 1975!

AL: Exactly. The problem for the government has been to calm public opinion. That attests to the fact that there is no need to artificially heat it up.

Marx, Lenin and Hassan II...

An Interview with Mohamed Ben Saïd Past leader of the Army of the Liberation of the South

The national unity on the question of the Sahara, even if it surprises no one in Morocco, never ceases to astonish foreigners. A political opposition that defends the same ideas as the government would seem to have degenerated and to have sacrificed its vocation on the altar of chauvinism and opportunity. But here is a testimony that should lead the critics of Morocco's left to feel more humble.

Mohamed Ben Saïd cannot be accused of having an easy attitude towards the authorities in power. He has twice been sentenced to death in his own country. Today, he belongs to the Movement of March 23 which is well known for its critical opinions in Morocco.

Pure And Hardened

His comments are even more valuable as he recalls modestly he "did not just discover the dossier on the Sahara in 1974." After having been one of the main leaders of the resistance under the protectorate, he belonged to those, who following independance in 1956, refused to have the Liberation Army integrated into the Royal Army. He wanted in his heart to kick out the Spanish who continued to occupy what would later be called the Western Sahara (Saquia el-Hamra and Oued Dahab). In actual fact hundreds of fighters came from these two regions, but equally from Tindouf (yes Tindouf, with the chief at their head!) and from Tarfaya, to form the Army of the Liberation of the South (LAS) at Goulimine at the end of 1956 and the beginning of 1957. With the strength of this experience, Mohamed Ben Saïd makes this categoric assessment: the conflict over the Sahara would never have existed if the pressure on Madrid had not been relaxed.

The recollections of the former leader of the ALS contain other revelations which are no less noteworthy. But before reading them, a few words on the eye-witness. 55-years old, average height, a receeding hairline, gentle at all times, Mohamed Ben Saïd bares little resemblance to the pure and hardened personality one usually imagines is possessed by a "killer."

Certainly he is pure, but if he is hard, it is with himself. In the last few years he has spent considerable time in French universities (he has a degree in history), he has started studying English, but has hardly changed. One is tempted to say that he resists change the way not too long ago he resisted the colonial authorities. Furthermore, he never balks at the most menial jobs (imagine Jean Moulin working as a night watchman!) and lives a life of austerity. ("Why drink a cup of coffee in a cafe, when you can buy it cheaper at the grocers?") Austerity seems inseparable from political rigour to this child of the Souss where economy is a religion. With him the "Spirit of Resistance" as one used to say just after independance, has lost none of its virtue.

QUESTION: Mohamed Ben Saïd, how many times have you been sentenced to death?

MBS: Twice in absentia.

Q: Under the protectorate?

MBS: No, after Independance.

Q: Why were you sentenced by Moroccan courts then?

MBS: The first time was in 1964 for attacking the security of the state, in what they called "The plot of July 1963." The second time was I think in 1966 in the Atlas Affair. That was an assassination attempt on the life of General Oufkir at Marrakech, which dated back to 1963.

Q: Were the accusations justified?

MBS: What I can say is that in the 1960's, the battle for democracy in Morocco took a violent turn. We were living then on the impetus of the armed struggle against the protectorate, and on the other side—and this in my opinion is the most important—the regime showed hardly any disposition to deal with the opposition parties or to respect them.

Q: Have things changed for you today? As far as I know your organization, the Movement of March 23, has no public headquarters in Morocco.

MBS: That's true. We are still banned, and more than 70 of our comrades are in prison for having the wrong opinions. In that respect there has been hardly any change for us. But on the whole the democratic movement is benefitting from some tolerance particularly in the domain of the press.

Complicated Debate

Q: You support, Mohamed Ben Saïd, the same position as King Hassan II on the issue of the Sahara.

MBS: The national movement has always fought for the territorial integrity of the country. That is to say for the liberation of the Sahara that was occupied by the Spanish. This objective could have been obtained at the end of the fifties. In saying that I am not just giving in to idle speculation. I can in fact reveal to you that after the attacks launched by the ALS from November 23, 1957, until the end of 1958 against the Spanish forces in the region of Aït Baamarane, Tarfaya and Saquia el-Hamra, Madrid was ready to abandon the Sahara. The best proof is that an officer of the ALS, Mustapha H'saïna (better known under his battle name Ben Othman, and who afterwards took over an important position in the government security services) was talking in Madrid with a representative of the Spanish government who clearly confided to him the intention of his country to leave the entire Sahara (Saquia el-Hamra and Rio de Oro).



"The national movement has always fought for the territorial integrity of the Country"

The same readiness was expressed by Spanish representatives at the time to the Moroccan Prime Minister who was then Abdella Ibrahim, and the Vice-Prime Minister, Abderrahim Bouabid. What interested the Spanish then was the liberation of 34 Spanish prisonners of war. It's true that at the time, they had not yet discovered the phosphate deposits in the Sahara. Nevertheless if the party in power (the Ibrahim government was overthrown in 1960) had seized this opportunity the trouble over the Sahara would never have happened.

Q: All the same, since you belong to a Marxist-Leninist organization with a penchant for clandestine action, it must be difficult for you to explain to your own militants that you take the same position as the King on an affair as complicated as the Sahara.

MBS: That's true. There have been difficulties. I might add that all the opposition parties had these problems, but we can be proud that we did not fall into the trap set by the adversaries of our country.

Q: Who are you talking about when you say the country's adversaries?

MBS: I'll name them. Until 1975, they included Spain, who one can never repeat enough, was the instigator of the project to create an independent state in the Sahara, after the referendum on self rule. Following the Madrid agreements (November 14, 1975), our adversaries were Algeria and Libya. Without them, the Polisario would never have gained the strength and public recognition it has.

Q: But, you have lived in Algeria as a refugee and one of the key figures in the opposition outside the country, and you have also benefited from Algerian aid...

MBS: I should remind you that Moroccans and Algerians have fought together since the 1950's. I'll give you just one example: the first arms shipments sent by Nasser in March 1955 were to land somewhere between Nador and Alhoceima in northern Morocco. They were intended for both the FLN in Algeria and the Moroccan resistance movement (Al-Mounaddama Sirriva). The operation was mounted by Algerians like Ahmed Ben Bella, Mohamed Boudiaf or Larbi Ben M'hidi, but also by Moroccans such as Saïd Bounalat, Mohamed Hamdoun, Hassan Laarej.

It was therefore completely natural that after the independance of Morocco, the Algerians would find all kinds of aid there from every political sector. And in the same way, when we were forced to flee to Algeria, we were dealing with companions-in-battle, with brothers (this word has not lost its meaning for us) and not with representatives of a foreign power. The Sahara, certainly, provoked differences of opinion with the Algerians, but we have done everything possible to get around the differences.

Q: Does the FLN still help you?

MBS: We still have several dozen refugees who either work in Algeria, or are subsidized there.

Q: Have the Algerians put pressure on you?

MBS: Attempts—more precisely temptations—have been made in that direction.

Q: And, what are your relations with the Polisario?

MBS: I met the Polisario's Secretary General, Mustapha El-Ouali, twice in Paris in 1974. A comrade accompanied me, and we talked as representatives of our organization. We explained to them that even though we were prepared to fight side by side with them for the expulsion of the Spanish from the Sahara, there was no question of our support for their project for an independant state. We especially stressed that the independance of such a state could only be theoretical. On this subject, the situation for El-Ouali was not as clear cut as one might think. He hoped the Moroccan army would intercede against Spanish forces...

Q: In your long experience you've learned to sum people up quickly. What kind of impression did El-Ouali leave with you? In a word, was he a "mercenary" or a militant?

MBS: I was facing a sincere man who was sure of himself. He spoke with enthusiasm. I brought up the fact that he seemed to have a certain suspicion of Moroccans in general. At a certain moment we had defended the idea that for us combat for democracy (against a power in place) and the battle for the territorial integrity of a country (against Spain) were not incompatible. We wanted to share our conception. He, on the other hand, had a reaction which startled us: "But you Moroccans are too numerous", he said. "You are going to swallow us."

Accelerate The Liberation

Q: It's your astonishment that is astonishing.

MBS: At the time, the Polisario was not the Polisario. We talked with Mustapha El-Ouali the way we would have talked with comrades from the USFP or the PPS. That is to say as militants who shared certain ideas and with whom we differed on certain others.

I met El-Ouali for the first time, but the friend who accompanied me had known him much earlier (they were cousins). At the beginning of 1970, they were together at the University of Rabat. They campaigned together among the "Frontists". There was no way to tell which villages the militants had come from. Everyone was in favor of organizing cells in the Sahara in order to get the situation moving and to accelerate the liberation of the region. And this liberation in no way questioned the sovereignty of Morocco. That eventuality, it should be repeated, existed only as Franco's project which had to be fought.

Q: It's hard to see what separates your organization from the USFP.

MBS: The core of militants who have been aware of their identity since 1965, and who in 1970 formed the March 23 Movement (specifically to commemorate the popular revolt of 1965) had taken this initiative at a time when the opposition forces—as everyone admits today—were paralyzed. At the moment when this core broke away from the UNFP, other militants left the PLS to subsequently create the Ila Al-Amam. Our political thought can be summed up in three points, which for us are intimately linked together: Marxism-Leninism, Arab nationalism, and internationalism.

Part Two of **MOROCCO TAKES THE FLOOR** which appears tomorrow includes an interview with Historian Professor Germain Ayache, and King Hassan II's "Strategy against w

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Former U.S. Economic Officials Form Group to Fight Inflation

By Steven Rattner

WASHINGTON, June 22 (NYT) — A bipartisan group of 13 former senior government economic officials has been formed to urge strong and persistent action to control what they termed the U.S.'s "chronic inflation."

The stern words used in the group's initial 10-page policy statement imply strong criticism of the handling of the economy both by President Carter's administration and by previous administrations.



Old policymakers do not fade away. From left: Arthur Burns, George Shultz, William Simon, Michael Blumenthal.

Committee's Goals

The group, known as the Committee to Fight Inflation, plans an extensive effort, including political initiatives, to press the case for holding down federal expenditures, cutting business taxes annually, and undertaking a "thorough reform of outstanding laws and regulations."

In addition, the committee's goals include obtaining congressional backing for restrictive monetary policies, ending or weakening programs such as farm price supports and minimum wage requirements, and the rapid decontrol of oil prices.

The group said that a slowing of inflation "during the recession that is now under way" could lead to complacency about rising prices and raise the danger that the "concurrent rise in unemployment will again elicit highly stimulative fiscal and monetary policies."

The committee's chairman is Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board under Presidents Nixon and Ford. The vice chairman is Henry Fowler, secretary of the Treasury under President Johnson.

The positions of the group correspond most closely to conventional Republican positions, which could lead to the group's efforts having a political impact on the fall elections and beyond. Part of the committee's efforts will include seeking political endorsements for the program, particularly from presidential candidates and in their platforms.

"We're going to try to mobilize and sustain public opinion," Mr. Fowler said. "We're trying to express the view that inflation is the no. 1 national problem."

Ideological Spectrum

The group's membership ranges across an ideological spectrum from Michael Blumenthal, President Carter's first Treasury secretary, to William Simon, who served in the same post under Presidents Nixon and Ford.

But Mr. Burns, in an interview, acknowledged that even the Democratic members have not been known as economic liberals and said that the group did not strive for representation from all quarters.

Administrative help is provided by the American Enterprise Institute, a conservative research center where Mr. Burns is currently a senior fellow.

While members of the anti-inflation committee stressed their unanimous agreement on the policy statement, the underlying differences suggest potential difficulty in reaching similar unanimity on more specific recommendations.

Membership in the committee includes senior policymakers spanning the last six presidents, under whom inflation accelerated to current high levels. The 13 are partly defensive about their part in the inflation, often arguing that they opposed the prevailing policies. But they are also contrite, acknowledging that they also missed the danger of inflation.

"We all agreed bipartisanly that we didn't conduct things perfectly," said George Shultz, secretary of the Treasury under President Nixon. "There are plenty of mistakes around and we can learn from them."

Gathering the 13 prominent economic experts is likely to give the message added influence, but the position paper differs little from what the members have been saying individually. "There's nothing genuinely novel in any suggestion we've made," Mr. Shultz said.

The group expanded on its initial positions as follows:

- Budget deficits should be fought by restraining government spending. Automatic cost-of-living increases in government programs should be weakened. Deficits would be further cut down by requiring approval of them by a larger majority — perhaps two-thirds — in the House of Representatives and the Senate.
- While limits on the growth of the money supply are currently "appropriately restrictive," Congress should "adopt a concurrent resolution stressing the importance of restrictive monetary policies."
- Laws such as those on farm price supports and minimum wages should be dismantled or at least weakened by Congress. Congress should also "stop raising prices by enacting new restraints on trade," including tariffs and import quotas.
- Congress should schedule "reductions in business taxes in each of the next five to seven years — the reduction to be quite small in the first two years but to become substantial in later years." The tax on capital gains should be cut "in due course." These tax cuts are intended to stimulate investment and, ultimately, productivity.
- Oil prices should be decontrolled rapidly, perhaps with the addition of taxes on consumption.

Along with its warning against stimulative measures because of rising unemployment, the group recommended some policies, particularly on the budget and money supply, that would tend to result in higher joblessness.

"We have a strong unemployment insurance system which is supplemented by trade adjustment assistance," said Mr. Burns, speaking for himself. He also mentioned food stamps and other welfare programs. "Fundamentally, we ought to rely on these built-in stabilizers and not embark on any significant countercyclical measures."

Debt Accord Won at Last By Chrysler

DETROIT, June 22 (NYT) — The last two lender banks resisting the U.S. rescue plan for Chrysler withdrew their opposition Friday, clearing the way for Chrysler to obtain up to $1.5 billion in government-guaranteed loans that the auto company needs to survive.

An Arkansas bank, which had been the last American holdout, and a West German bank reversed their positions and agreed to sign a debt restructuring plan required by Congress for the loan guarantees.

Pressure from Chrysler and from its major New York lenders convinced 20 smaller banks this week to give up their opposition to the plan to restructure $4.4 billion in Chrysler debt. The Twin City Bank of North Little Rock, Ark., with $78,000 in outstanding loans to Chrysler, and the Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank of Frankfurt, with $8 million in unpaid loans to the automaker, were the last holdouts.

Chrysler is expected to offer $500 million in government-guaranteed 10-year-notes immediately after the Chrysler Loan Guarantee Board, set up by Congress, meets next Tuesday to give final approval of the loan package.

China Lobbies for Western Investment

By Patrick L. Smith

NEW YORK, June 22 (NYT) — Sipping tea at the Chinese Mission to the United Nations, Rong Jiren appeared confident and at ease in a pale blue Western-style suit, receiving with grace the small deferences of several other Chinese officials — nearly all of whom were attired in an austere dark-gray Mao style.

Mr. Rong is arguably the most influential figure in China's effort to secure Western investments to aid in its modernization program instituted several years ago after the death of Mao Zedong. His two-week visit to the United States, before departing for Canada earlier this week, was an indication of the Peking government's emphasis on experienced management and its sense of realism in plans for attracting foreign investors.

As might be expected of an industrialist's son who lives in Peking even now as a millionaire, Mr. Rong has not always enjoyed a career of economic planning projects and top-level negotiations with many of the world's leading corporations. He was purged from a government post in 1966, lived for years in obscurity during and after the Cultural Revolution, and speaks with a slight sense of relief of "the smashing of the Gang of Four."

New China Trade Agency

Since last summer Mr. Rong has headed the China International Trust & Investment Corp., a new government agency charged with attracting foreign investors and negotiating contracts with them.

Before its formation, the numerous agencies of the central government and the provinces were, as one New York banker said, "flailing about," often competing with one another for government allocations and foreign credits. A large part of Mr. Rong's brief was to bring order to what was becoming chaos.

Mr. Rong said in an interview that he was pleased with the progress he has made in "preliminary discussions" with "companies too numerous to name."

However, he did single out Trans World Airlines, Pan American, FMC, Du Pont, Pullman, American Standard and Exxon.

Because of the size of many potential ventures, Mr. Rong said, only two investments by U.S. companies are near final agreement; both involve hotel construction in Peking. Three other ventures, two with U.S. partners, have received final approval in China, he said, but will require further negotiation.

Two of his agency's most important successes, however, have been in agreements with banks. Last fall Mr. Rong signed a contract with the First National Bank of Chicago, under which the bank is to assist in bringing potential investors together with Mr. Rong's corporation and the government agencies it represents.

A bank official said that, since the pact, a "fair number of companies are now in negotiations at one stage or another." In April, First Chicago joined the Bank of China, the China Resource Co. and the Industrial Bank of Japan to form a Hong Kong-based merchant bank called CCIC Finance Ltd.

An agreement reached with the Chase Manhattan Bank on Mr. Rong's visit, however, seems to reflect more clearly China's concern with carefully planned, strategically placed investment. Under their "memorandum of understanding," Chase and the Chinese will seek investors, but they will first determine the industries that China most needs and that can best accommodate foreign investment, where projects should be situated and which U.S. companies are best equipped to enter into partnerships.

Richard Fenn, a Chase vice president and head of the bank's China division, said the bank would also aid China as it determined "what a good investment law would be."

Rong's Remarks

Mr. Rong's remarks reflected concerns evident in the agreement with Chase. He said that China's joint-venture law was inadequate in areas such as income tax, corporate regulations and patent law, and that the lack of supplementary regulations was another reason there have been so few final agreements.

Both Mr. Rong and Mr. Fenn emphasized mining and oil development as high priorities for investment, but they added that extensive infrastructure projects would be necessary before China could begin to profit from its wealth of natural resources. These projects, however — in transportation, power generation and communications — will not produce an immediate return on investment.

China Assures Europeans Of Investment Prospects

GENEVA, June 22 (AP) — China has assured European industrialists that the opening up of its economy is a permanent policy offering prospects for foreign participation in the development of coal, petroleum and other resources, the European Management Forum said on Friday.

It said the assurance was given to senior European industrialists by Kang Shien, deputy premier and chairman of the State Economic Commission, in private meetings in Geneva.

Mr. Kang described the basic outlines of China's next 10-year plan that will start in 1981, in which development of conventional energy resources plays a central part, the Forum said. Other priorities will be raw material resources, in particular nonferrous and rare metals that China wants to export.

The Chinese official told the industrialists that China would accelerate development of transportation, and hydroelectric resources that will need extensive civil engineering and transmission projects, and also wants to extend thermal generating capacity.

The statement did not go into detail and did not name the Europeans attending the meeting arranged by the forum, a Geneva-based foundation active in promoting stronger business and financial relations between Europe and Latin America, Arab countries, and more recently China.

It said that Mr. Kang, whose commission supervises 400,000 enterprises, told the Europeans that China has proven coal reserves of 600 billion tons and hopes to increase annual production from 600 million tons to 2 billion in two decades.

The Forum said that Mr. Kang told the industrialists that emphasis would also be placed on rehabilitating existing industry through improved management and selective imports of technology.

Market Dip Reveals Softness

By Philip H. Wiggins

NEW YORK, June 22 (NYT) — The stock market tried to struggle higher early last week but a long-expected technical adjustment knocked the bottom out of the Big Board on Thursday, causing the Dow Jones industrial average to plunge more than 11 points. By the close of the week, the pivotal indicator had fallen 6.66 points to 869.71, as buying subsided during this adjustment period.

In the credit market, yields on new issues of Treasury bills and notes dropped to their lowest levels in two years last week. At the same time, a huge volume of corporate bonds was offered for sale with only moderate success.

The story the preceding week had been one of renewed confidence in equity and credit markets spurred by a decline in interest rates and a corresponding increase in institutional buying. This was more than enough to offset sporadic shows of profit-taking by small investors.

Vulnerability Underscored

But last week there were indications that the interest rate decline was abating and that a pause was in store, though of short duration.

"With resistance looming as the 900-area is approached, Thursday's 11-point dip underscored the vulnerability of the market, still up over 130 points from the spring low," said Charles Comer, manager of the technical department at Bache Halsey Stuart Shields. "Recent softness in the Dow transportation average and a persistent overbought condition combine to aggravate this vulnerability.

"As a result, I believe that a minor correction to the 840s could be in store immediately ahead," he added, "although there is little evidence of a reversal of the overall uptrend, which could well be resumed, albeit at a slower rate, after a period of sideways consolidation."

At midweek, gloomy economic reports, coupled with indications that the current interest rate slide was slowing, effectively squelched any hopes for a strong rally. The Commerce Department reported that builders began new homes last month at an annual rate of 920,000 units, the lowest level in five years. In the same period, the agency disclosed, personal income of Americans rose only 0.1 percent.

Other economic news that helped shape the market last week were a stabilization of oil stocks, vacillations in the price of gold bullion and silver on international markets, and the government's estimate that the nation's gross national product would shrink at an 8.5 percent annual rate in the second quarter.

Several of the nation's giant corporations took turns in the spotlight last week, most notably American Telephone & Telegraph, International Business Machines and U.S. Steel.

AT&T was Monday's most active stock, after the company was ordered, the preceding Friday, to pay a record $1.8 billion in damages to a small competitor, MCI Communications, at the end of a federal antitrust trial in Chicago. The mammoth telecommunications company ended the week at 52⅞, down 2⅛.

City Investing was one of the week's hottest issues as speculation continued over who the company's suitor might be. Mentioned prominently were Tamco Enterprises, a private company headed by Lyman Hamilton Jr., former president of the International Telephone & Telegraph, and Victor Posner, whose companies already own about 12.4 percent of City Investing's stock.

Mr. Hamilton said Friday that he did not intend to make a hostile takeover bid, but confirmed that Tamco would make a formal offer for City Investing in the near future.

NEW YORK STOCKS

EUROBONDS

uyers Balk t Coupons elow 10%

By William Ellington

NDON, June 22 (AP-DJ) — bond investors are resisting of- of international dollar bonds coupon rates of 10 percent or market participants report. a result, underwriters will be with several hundred million rs of fixed-rate issues on their s unless another round of buy- s induced by a further drop of -term interest rates, analysts

he large amount of paper cur- y on offer, approximately $1.1 n, is finding few takers," said err, a vice president of Kidder ody International in charge of bond research.

said that professional inves- are unwilling to purchase offer- at yields that are as much as basis points lower than those illing in the secondary market. Kerr also contended that cor-

e borrowing in both the do- c and international dollar market will reach record lev- is year.

Size of Discounts

hat alone is enough to produce ative psychological attitude on art of investors," he said. "If, to that, Eurodollar interest turn up and the Federal Re- Board doesn't signal further es in interest rates via its open t operations, it would be sur- g if heavy selling didn't mate-

ording to market specialists rade in offerings on a when- l basis during the selling peri- any of the offerings under were being made available to investors at discounts greater the entire underwriting com- ns. This suggests that un- iters are not particularly con- that short-term interest rates rop soon and produce a profit issues they are underwriting. instance, Ross and Partners ities) Ltd. was quoting a million, six-year issue of Con- al Illinois Overseas Finance at ount from issue price of 3 bid, 2.5 offered. The issue, is guaranteed by Continental s, has been priced at par bear- 75 percent.

other offerings with 9.5-per- oupons were apparently being d by investors despite their quality. A $150-million, six- ssue of the Export Develop- Corp., a Canadian govern- agency, was quoted at 97.38 premarket trading compared e issue price of par.

75-million, seven-year issue of rtfinans, the Norwegian ex- redit agency, was quoted at bid despite being rated by both Moody's and Stan- nd Poor's. Based on the pre- bid prices, the Canadian is- as yielding 10.10 percent at ty while the Norwegian issue lding 10.07 percent.

ng other offerings under way 75-million, 10-year issue of Scotia with an indicated rate of 10.5 percent. Man- y McLeod Young and Weir ational, the issue will be according to market condi- n July 1.

Nova Scotia Bonds

offering, which was an- d Friday, appears to be more with market conditions than f the other offerings. Nova s outstanding 9.75-percent of May 15, 1989, were quot- day at 94 offered to yield ercent.

addition, British Oxygen e is floating a $50-million, r issue at 99.5 bearing 10.75 t to yield 10.83 percent at ty. The offering is guaranteed C International, the British

ntinued on Page 13, Col. 1)

CURRENCY RATES

nk exchange rates for June 20, 1980, excluding bank service charges

	£	C	D.M.	F.F.	H.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
	1.9375	4.525	109.53*	47.15*	0.2319	——	6.851*	113.86*	35.34*
(a)	28.30	66.0225	15.9913	6.8795	3.3835*	14.6025	——	17.35	5.165
	1.7685	4.136	——	43.86*	2.115x	91.30*	6.251*	108.39*	32.22*
(b)	2.337	——	4.1258	9.601	1.955.50	4.5288	66.25	3.8153	12.83
	836.05	1,952.00	472.79	203.45	——	431.37	29.581	512.65	152.46
k	——	2.3379	0.5653	0.2435	0.1196*	0.5144	0.0253	0.6122	0.182
	4.187	9.7835	232.33*	——	4.915x	212.00*	14.533*	251.48*	74.92*
	1.6308	3.8138	92.1875*	39.709*	0.1951	84.1895*	5.7619*	——	29.7122*
	1.4232	0.6097	2.5169	5.8381	1189.12	2.7563	40.2635	2.3223	7.8122

Dollar values

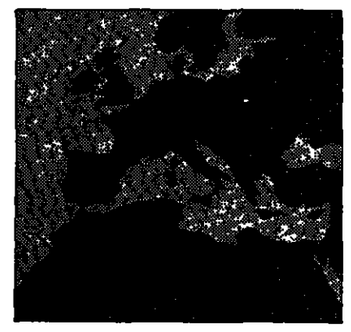
Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
Belgian fin. franc	28.57	0.283	Hong Kong $	4.9255	0.3064	Saudi Riyal	3.329
Canadian $	1.1496	2.117	Irish £	0.4724	0.0794	Schilling	12.5875
Danish krone	5.4972	0.0307	Israeli £	28.295	0.5647	Singapore $	1.771
Drachma	42.90	3.7467	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2669	0.34	Swedish krona	4.164
Escudo	48.9072	0.2059	Norw. krone	4.8577	0.2701	U.A.E. dirham	3.702
Fin. mark	3.6462	0.0743	Peseta	78.145	0.0044	Yen	216.65

Ang: 1.1038 Irish £.

mmercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

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International Bond Prices — Week of June 19

Provided by White Weld Securities, London; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

RECENT ISSUES

Amt	Security		%	Mat	Yield Middle Price	Mat	Ave Life	Curr
$ 100	Elp Europ Invest Bank	s	100			100 1/2		10.98
	11 % 1988 Jun							
$ 75	Hudsons Bay	s	101			101		11.33
	11 1/2 % 1990 Jun							
$ 100	Hydro-Quebec	s	100			99 3/4		11.51
	11 1/2 % 1992 Jun							
$ 50	Ibm Canada Ltd	s	100			101 3/4		10.04
	10 1/2 % 1985 Jul							
dm 150	Bergal	s	99 1/2			99 1/4		9.38
	9 1/4 % 1988 Jun							
$ 50	Rayleese Ltd	s	100			102 3/4		10.52
	11 1/4 % 1985 Jun							
dm 150	World Bank	s	99 1/2			101 1/2		8.23
	8 1/2 % 1988 Jun							
dm 40	Hezome-Gumi Ltd	s	100			101 1/2		8.37
	8 3/4 % 1985 Jun							
dm 50	Arbed	s	99 1/4			100 1/2		8.90
	9 % 1987 Jun							
$ 100	Anheuser Busch Intl	s	99 1/2			101 1/2		10.99
	11 1/4 % 1990 Jun							
$ 75	Goodyear Overseas Fin	s	100			100 1/4		12.44
	13 1/2 % 1987 Jun							
cnt 50	General Motors Accept	s	99 3/4			100 3/4		11.79
	12 % 1985 Jun							
$ 100	Denmark	s	99 1/2			102		11.40
	11 3/4 % 1990 Jun							
$ 75	Elec Europ Econom Com	s	99 1/2			99		11.12
	11 % 1995 May							
dm 125	Alco Nv	s	99			100		8.54
	9 % 1990 May							
dm 200	Sweden	s	100			104		8.22
	9 % 1987 May							
$ 100	Icl Finance Nv	s	100			101 3/4		10.59
	11 % 1985 Jun							
l 20	Beneficiol Overs Fin	s	100			101		14.05
	14 1/4 % 1990 May							
dm 50	Ginzentiy Sperkassen	s	100			102		8.48
	87/8 % 1987 Jun							
$ 250	Ford Overs Finance	s	100			102		12.87
	13 5/8 % 1985 May							
$ 100	Ecs Euro Coal & Steel	s	100			103 1/4		10.87
	11 1/2 % 1988 May							
$ 75	Fed Business Devl Bk	s	100			106 1/4		10.58
	12 1/4 % 1985 May							
dm 150	Austrian Control Bk	s	100			103 3/4		8.27
	9 % 1987 May							
$ 50	Sncf	s	100			100		10.57
	12 3/8 % 1985 May							
$ 50	Dome Petroleum Ltd	s	99			105 3/4		12.55
	13 1/2 % 1992 May							
$ 100	Export Develpment Corp	s	100			107 3/4		11.11
	12 3/4 % 1987 May							
$ 75	Mcarow Edison Int Fin	s	99 3/4			104 1/2		12.24
	13 1/2 % 1985 May							
cnt 30	Tordom	s	99 1/2			105 3/4		11.91
	13 1/2 % 1985 May							
$ 50	Nicor Overs Fin 27.29	c	100			109 1/4		
	10 3/4 % 1995 May							
$ 85	Caisse Nat Autoroutes	s	100			107 1/4		11.78
	12 3/4 % 1995 May							

STRAIGHT BONDS
All Currencies Except DM

Amt	Security		%	Mat	Yield Middle Price	Mat	Ave Life	Curr
	AUSTRALIA							
$ 75	Australia		8 1/4	'81 Jun	99 1/2		8.60	8.29
$ 75	Australia		8 1/2	'82 Jun	99		10.24	15.58
$ 350	Australia		8 1/2	'83 Jun	93 1/2		10.89	15.47
$ 250	Australia		8	'83 Nov	97 1/4		9.71	8.53
$ 75	Australia		8 1/2	'83 Jun	93		10.91	11.32
$ 50	Australia		8	'83 Apr	89		9.59	12.11
$ 50	Australia		8 3/4	'84 Jun	98 1/2		9.23	8.62
$ 150	Australia		8 1/4	'83 Oct	96 1/4		9.86	8.52
$ 125	Australia		8 1/4	'84 Dec	94 3/4		9.64	8.62
$ 100	Australia		7 1/2	'84 Sep	91 3/4		9.84	8.62
$ 125	Australia		8 1/2	'85 May	86 1/2		9.98	11.12
$ 250	Australia		8 3/4	'85 Nov	85		9.38	12.09
$ 50	Australia		8 3/4	'85 Nov	94 3/4		9.47	8.62
$ 120	Australia		8 1/4	'85 Dec	94 1/2		9.48	8.59
$ 65	Australia		8 3/4	'91 Oct	91 1/2		10.02	10.45
$ 150	Australia		8 1/4	'92 Sep	86 1/2		10.20	10.76
$ 75	Australia		8 1/8	'92 Mar	94 1/4		9.79	10.11
$ 75	Australia		9 1/8	'86 Jun	93		10.01	10.28
$ 75	Australia		9	'86 Nov	91 3/4		10.05	10.29
$ 100	Australia		8 7/8	'87 Mar	90 1/2		10.13	10.31
$ 25	Alcan Australia Ltd		8 1/2	'87 Apr	89 1/2		10.34	9.50
$ 60	Alcoa Australia Ltd		10	'89 Jun	94 3/4		10.90	10.55
$ 25	Australian Ind Dev Co		10 1/4	'81 Dec	99		11.01	11.29
$ 25	Australian Minerals		10	'81 Jun	98 1/2		11.01	11.28
$ 30	Australian Res Dev Bk		9 1/2	'88 Aug	100		9.34	9.25
$ 25	Australian Res Dev Bk		9 1/2	'88 Mar	95 1/2		11.48	11.58
$ 25	Australian Res Dev Bk		9 5/8	'84 Aug	97 1/2		10.28	9.97
$ 25	Australasia		8	'87	78		12.68	8.00
$ 30	Bougainville		8 3/4	'84 May	96		13.51	13.08
$ 30	Broken Hill Proer.Co.		9 1/2	'81 May	99 1/2		10.11	9.95
$ 15	Broken Hill Proer.Co.		8	'81 Jun	98		10.26	9.95
$ 20	Broken Hill Proer.Co.		8 1/4	'89 Apr	93		11.35	11.29
$ 20	Broken Hill Proer.Co.		10	'98 May	92		11.36	11.70
$ 20	Comalco Inv.Europe		9 1/2	'85 Nov	93		11.27	10.21
$ 25	Comalco Inv Europe		10 1/4	'84 Sep	98 3/4		11.29	10.21
$ 25	Comalco Limited		10	'87 Apr	95 1/2		10.95	11.19
$ 40	Hamersley Holdings		8 1/2	'84 Jan	96 1/2		9.69	10.79
$ 40	Hamersley Holdings		9 1/2	'82 Jan	99		10.56	10.77
$ 25	Hamersley Iron Fin		10	'82 Jun	98		11.16	11.19
$ 20	Hamersley Iron Fin		9 1/2	'85 Sep	94 1/2		10.91	11.06
$ 30	Hamersley Iron Fin		9	'86 May	90 1/2		11.25	13.28
$ 30	Hamersley Iron Fin		8	'86 Nov	87		10.97	11.31
$ 36	K Mart Finance Ltd		9	'86 Oct	87 1/2		11.87	12.18
$ 25	K Mart Properties		7 3/4	'84 Dec	85		12.18	12.48
$ 25	Mount Isa Finance		8 3/4	'86 Nov	85		11.53	13.24
$ 25	Papua New Guinea		9 1/2	'86 Jun	97 1/2		11.26	11.94
$ 20	Queensland Alumina		9	'82 Apr	96		11.54	12.17
$ 28	Queensland Alumina		6 1/2	'82 Jun	93		10.56	12.08
$ 28	Queensland Alumina		8 1/2	'86 Mar	87		11.48	12.64
$ 28	Queensland Alumina		8 1/4	'84 Nov	87		11.32	12.64
$ 20	Tnl Overseas Finance			'82 Aug	84 1/2		12.44	13.32
$ 15	Western Mining Corp.		9 3/4	'82 Oct	98		10.96	11.00
$ 50	Western Mining Corp		9	'82 Oct	89 3/4		10.82	11.19
	AUSTRIA							
$ 22	Austria		6 3/4	'82 Mar	95 1/2		9.62	10.63
$ 50	Austria		9	'82 Jul	99		9.54	9.07
$ 50	Austria		9	'82 Jul	97		9.61	8.63
$ 50	Austria		7 4/5	'84 Jul	94		9.61	8.30
$ 50	Austria		8 3/4	'90 Aug	91		10.19	10.26
$ 50	Austria		8 3/4	'92 Jul	98		10.07	10.27
$ 15	Austria Mantan		8 3/4	'86 Jan	97		9.87	8.52
$ 25	Austrian Control Bk		7	'80 Oct	100		6.99	7.00
$ 25	Austrian Control Bk		9	'81 Oct	97		8.64	8.00
$ 25	Austrian Control Bk		8 1/2	'82 Oct	96		8.73	8.00
$ 18	Austrian Electricity		6 3/4	'82 Oct	98 1/2		7.47	8.00
$ 15	Austrian Electricity		6 5/8	'86 Jul	91 1/2		6.93	7.18
$ 30	Tauernautobahn Ag		8 1/4	'87 Mar	92		9.58	10.26
$ 30	Trans Austria Gasling		7 1/2	'88 Jan	79		11.76	13.53
	BELGIUM							
$ 75	Motino B.V. w/w		4 1/2	'88 Jul	82		7.52	8.65
	CANADA							
$ 50	Aluminum Corno Canada	s	9 1/2	'88 Apr	94 1/2		10.55	10.80
cnt 25	American Hospital		8 3/4	'84 Oct	98 1/2		11.60	
cnt 25	Avco Financial		9 1/4	'82 Oct	98		10.40	11.40
cnt 25	Avco Financial		9 1/2	'82 Aug	93		12.40	
$ 25	Avco Financial		9 1/4	'83 Sep	96		10.34	11.84
cnt 25	Avco Financial		9 1/4	'83 May	89		12.21	
cnt 15	Bank Of Brit Columbia		10 1/4	'87 May	89		12.31	
cnt 50	Bank Of Montreal		9	'82 Sep	95 1/2		11.32	
cnt 30	Banque Canadienne Nat		8 1/4	'82 Feb	96		11.44	
cnt 15	Banque Canadienne Nat		8 1/4	'84 Jul	94		11.75	
$ 40	Bell Canada		8 3/4	'86 Jul	94 1/2		9.97	
cnt 40	Bell Canada		10 3/4	'86 Oct	96		11.66	
$ 100	Bell Canada		7 3/4	'87 May	88		10.22	
cnt 25	Bm-Rit Ltd		10 1/4	'87 Jun	97		12.19	
cnt 25	Bors-Warner Accept		10 1/4	'80 Dec	99 1/2		11.41	
$ 20	Brascan Intl. B.V.		8 1/4	'87 Oct	87		10.87	12.25
$ 25	Brascan Intl. Ltd.		8 1/4	'85 May	91		11.58	
$ 75	Brit Columbia Hydro		7 3/4	'85 May	97 1/2		9.98	
cnt 50	Brit Columbia Mun Fin		9	'85 Jun	90		11.71	
cnt 25	Brit Columbia Mun Fin		10 1/4	'98 May	91		11.42	
$ 20	Budd Automotive		8 1/4	'87 Jun	79		12.79	
cnt 20	Calgary Power		9 3/4	'82 May	96 1/2		11.85	
cnt 25	Canada Permanent Mtg		9 3/4	'81 Nov	97		12.19	
cnt 25	Canada Trustco Mtg		9 1/4	'81 Dec	96 1/2		11.74	
$ 70	Canada		8 1/4	'86 Nov	94		9.58	
$ 85	Canadian Nat Railway		8 3/8	'86 Nov	90		10.56	
cnt 60	Canadian Nat Railway		8 7/8	'87 Mar	87 1/2		11.61	
cnt 35	Canadian Pacific		9 3/4	'81 Dec	97		12.00	
cnt 35	Canadian Pacific		9 3/4	'82 Apr	91		12.00	
$ 50	Canadian Pacific		9 3/4	'89 May	95 1/4		10.58	10.64
$ 40	Canad Pacif (Bermuda)		8 1/4	'84 Jul	94 3/4		9.85	10.18
cnt 20	Chrysler Credit Ltd		9 1/2	'82 Oct	97		12.00	
cnt 20	Commercial Credit		9 3/4	'81 May	97		12.28	
$ 25	Consolidated-Bathurst		9	'82 Oct	86 1/2		11.80	11.46
cnt 30	Cr Fonc France-Canad		9 3/4	'81 Feb	98 1/2		12.18	
cnt 25	Cr Fonc France-Canad		9 3/4	'81 Jun	98 1/2		11.53	
cnt 30	Cr Fonc France-Canad		8 3/4	'82 Feb	94 1/2		12.52	
cnt 30	Cr Fonc France-Canad		10 3/8	'84 Sep	92 1/2		12.21	
$ 50	Dome Petroleum Ltd		13 1/2	'92 May	105 3/4		12.55	
$ 50	Dome Petroleum Ltd		14	'84 Jul	97 3/4		12.35	11.41
$ 30	Dominion Bridge		10 1/4	'84 Jun	97 1/4		11.32	
$ 25	Dominion Bridge		9	'86 Jun	86 3/4		12.18	
cnt 50	Du Pont Of Canada		9 1/2	'82 Oct	97		11.11	
$ 125	Export Develpment Corp		8 3/8	'83 Aug	94 3/4		10.88	
$ 100	Export Develpment Corp		9 1/4	'84 Mar	97 1/2		10.87	
cnt 50	Export Develpment Corp		10	'84 May	96		11.39	
$ 150	Export Develpment Corp		9 3/4	'84 Aug	98		11.38	
$ 100	Export Develpment Corp		12 3/4	'87 May	107 3/4		11.11	
$ 75	Fed Business Devl Bk		12 1/4	'85 May	106 1/4		10.58	
cnt 25	First Canadian Inv		10	'81 Nov	99		11.97	
cnt 50	Ford Motor Credit		9	'86 Jun	93 3/8		11.98	
cnt 40	Ford Motor Credit		9 3/4	'88 Nov	99 1/2		11.16	
cnt 40	Ford Motor Credit		9 1/2	'82 Jul	95		12.20	
cnt 30	Ford Motor Credit		9 1/2	'82 Mar	93		12.21	
cnt 28	Ford Motor Credit		8 1/2	'84 May	91 1/4		11.33	
cnt 25	Ford Motor Credit		8 3/4	'87 May	86 1/4		11.30	
cnt 25	General Foods Ltd		8 1/2	'84 May	96 1/2		11.68	
cnt 50	General Motors Accept			'81 Jul	98		11.92	
cnt 50	General Motors Accept		9 1/2	'81 Oct	97		12.01	
cnt 50	General Motors Accept		9	'82 Feb	96		11.78	
cnt 40	General Motors Accept		9 1/4	'83 Jan	96 1/2		11.92	
cnt 50	General Motors Accept		12	'85 Jun	100 3/4		11.79	
cnt 50	General Motors Accept		9 1/2	'86 Feb	91 1/4		11.66	12.26
cnt 30	General Motors Accept		9 3/4	'88 Oct	91		11.45	11.83
$ 25	Genstar		10	'86 Jun	94 1/2		10.98	11.03
$ 20	Great Lakes Paper		8 3/4	'84 Mar	91		11.82	
cnt 15	Heller Walter		9 1/4	'81 Jun	94 1/2		12.23	
cnt 25	Heller Walter		9 1/2	'84 Jul	86 1/2		13.05	
$ 25	Home Oil Company Ltd		9 1/2	'88 Jul	90		11.86	12.01
cnt 25	Hudsons Bay		10 1/4	'81 Nov	97 1/2		12.23	
cnt 60	Hudsons Bay		10 1/4	'82 Mar	93 1/2		12.03	
$ 75	Hudsons Bay		11 1/2	'90 Jun	101		11.33	
$ 50	Hudsons Bay		10	'84 Feb	93		11.69	11.30
cnt 50	Hydro-Quebec		9 1/2	'82 Oct	97 1/2		10.78	
$ 125	Hydro-Quebec		8 1/2	'86 Nov	93		10.78	
$ 150	Hydro-Quebec		11 1/2	'82 Jun	99 3/4		11.53	
$ 75	Hydro-Quebec		9	'82 Aug	97		11.11	
$ 75	Hydro-Quebec		9 1/2	'92 Jul	89		11.11	
$ 75	Hydro-Quebec		10	'90 May	93		11.22	
cnt 25	Ipc Limited		9 1/2	'81 May	97		12.12	
$ 50	Ibm Canada Ltd		10 1/2	'85 Jul	101 3/4		10.84	
$ 50	Inco Limited		8 1/4	'84 Dec	92 1/2		10.38	
$ 50	Inco Limited		9	'87 Nov	92		10.93	
cnt 30	Int.Harvester Credit		10 1/4	'81 Sep	98 1/2		11.68	
cnt 25	Int.Harvester Credit		8 3/4	'85 Feb	92		14.92	
cnt 25	Int.Harvester Credit		9 3/4	'88 Jul	91 1/2		12.59	13.34
$ 45	Ise Canadian Finance			'82 May	95		12.07	
cnt 25	Ise Canadian Finance		9 1/2	'82 Aug	94 1/2		12.00	
$ 35	Ise Canadian Finance			'82 May	89 1/2		12.24	
cnt 25	Ise Canadian Finance		10	'84 Jun	94 1/2		11.22	11.55
$ 50	Kinross Mortgage Co		9 1/4	'85 Jun	95 3/4		11.70	
cnt 30	Laurentide Financial		9 1/2	'85 Jun	92 1/2		12.08	
cnt 25	Level Elec		10	'81 Jun	97		12.08	
$ 50	Macmillan Bloedel		9	'82 Feb	87 3/4		10.88	11.13
$ 50	Macmillan Bloedel		9 1/4	'89 Mar	87 3/4		11.06	11.34
cnt 25	Manufact Hanoverleas		8 1/4	'82 May	94		11.86	
$ 20	Massey-Ferguson		9	'82 Jun	89 1/2		14.86	18.17
$ 40	Massey-Ferguson			'85 Jul	88		14.97	17.63
$ 75	Massey-Ferguson		9 1/2	'91 Jun	73		14.49	
$ 80	Montreal		9 3/4	'81 Dec	99 1/2		10.13	
$ 50	Montreal		9 1/4	'84 Feb	98		11.17	10.18
$ 15	Montreal			'85 Feb	91		11.87	12.66
cnt 40	Montreal		10	'90 Jun	86 1/2		12.55	
$ 50	Montreal Locat Imp.		9	'85 Sep	97		10.92	14.49
$ 20	Montreal Metropol.		8 5/8	'85 Feb	88		10.65	10.65
H 75	Montreal School		7 1/2	'87 Mar	78 1/2		12.50	13.34
$ 50	Montreal Urban Comm		8 3/4	'81 Jun	98 1/2		10.84	
$ 40	New Brunswick Electr		9	'82 Jan	97 1/4		10.52	10.32
$ 25	New Brunswick Electr		9 3/4	'91 Jun	91		11.03	11.36
	Newfoundland Lobr Hyd		9 3/4	'86 Mar	92		11.78	
$ 25	Newfoundland Mun Fin		9 1/4	'88 Sep	91		10.93	
$ 50	Newfoundland Province		9	'87 Feb	89 1/2		10.90	
$ 50	Newfoundland Province		9 1/4	'78 Jun	97 3/4		10.96	
$ 50	Newfoundland Province		16	'84 Mar	93 1/2		10.92	
$ 15	Noranda Mines		9 3/4	'89 Nov	100		9.74	
cnt 10	Noranda Mines		9 3/4	'88 Nov	99 1/2		11.16	
cnt 25	Noranda Mines		9 3/4	'83 Jul	97 1/2		12.27	
cnt 20	Norcen Energy Resor		9 1/2	'82 Aug	97 1/2		11.77	
$ 50	Nova Scotia Power Cor		9 3/4	'89 May	94 1/4		10.77	10.93
$ 75	Ontario Hydro			'88 Sep	100		8.97	
$ 75	Ontario Hydro			'83 Jan	97		9.96	9.18
$ 75	Ontario Hydro		8 1/4	'83 Nov	95 1/2		10.05	8.84
$ 75	Ontario Hydro		8 1/2	'85 Jun	94		10.06	8.84
$ 125	Ontario Hydro		8 1/2	'86 Jun	94		10.06	8.84
$ 100	Ontario Hydro		8 1/2	'86 Sep	92 1/2		10.15	9.19
$ 125	Ontario Hydro			'87 Apr	89		10.28	9.99
$ 35	Ontario Hydro-Elec		8 1/4	'86 Jan	89		10.93	12.47
$ 35	Ontario Hydro-Elec		9 1/2	'90 Mar	93		11.39	12.38
cnt 35	Pancanadian Petrol		9 3/4	'83 Nov	93		12.32	
$ 30	Polysar		10	'82 Jan	95		13.43	
$ 50	Polysar		9 1/2	'88 Dec	97		11.50	
$ 50	Province Of Manitoba		9 1/4	'85 Dec	97		9.99	
$ 50	Province Of Manitoba		9 1/4	'85 Apr	92		11.44	12.67
aud 30	Province Of Manitoba		9 1/4	'85 Dec	100 1/4		9.19	
$ 75	Province Of Manitoba		9 1/2	'87 Mar	94 1/4		10.18	
$ 50	Prov.Of New Brunswick		8 3/4	'83 Aug	96 1/4		10.18	
$ 50	Prov.Of New Brunswick		8	'84 Jul	92		10.43	
cnt 30	Prov.Of Newfoundland		10 1/4	'85 Dec	94 1/2		11.45	
$ 50	Prov.Of Newfoundland		8 1/2	'86 Mar	86		10.70	12.17
cnt 30	Prov Of Nova Scotia		9	'82 Dec	92 3/4		11.58	
$ 75	Prov.Of Nova Scotia		7 1/2	'87 Jul	76		12.73	14.79
H 100	Prov.Of Nova Scotia		7 1/2	'87 Jul	76		12.73	
$ 50	Prov.Of Quebec		8 1/2	'81 Apr	98 3/4		10.20	
$ 75	Prov.Of Quebec		9	'83 Jan	98		9.98	
$ 50	Prov.Of Quebec		9	'84 Apr	94 1/2		10.13	
$ 125	Prov.Of Quebec		8 1/2	'86 Nov	93		10.78	12.01
$ 150	Prov.Of Quebec		11 1/2	'82 Jun	99 3/4		11.53	
$ 75	Prov.Of Quebec		9	'82 Aug	97		11.11	
$ 75	Prov.Of Quebec		9 1/2	'92 Jul	89		11.11	
cnt 50	Prov.Of Quebec		10 1/4	'86 Apr	94		11.49	
H 125	Prov.Of Quebec		7 1/2	'87 Jun	73 1/2		13.07	16.43

Amt	Security		%	Mat	Yield Middle Price	Mat	Ave Life	Curr
$ 200	Boyer Intl Fin Ex/w		7 1/4	'89 Feb	80 3/4	10.72		8.98
$ 125	Deutsche Bank Lux w/w		4 1/2	'87 Jun	102	4.16		4.41
$ 25	Gutehoffnungshuette		7 3/4	'88 Feb	82 1/2	11.22	12.98	9.59
$ 22	Henkel Intl Finance		7 1/4	'84 Oct	97	10.77		8.43
$ 125	Hoechst Finance w/w		6 3/4	'89 Jul	91	8.52		7.58
$ 30	Siemens West. Fin.		9	'85 Dec	95	10.21	11.80	9.27
$ 150	Volkswagen Overseas		7 3/4	'87 Nov	87 1/4	10.38		8.58
	GREECE							
$ 20	Public Power Corp.		8 1/4	'84 Dec	86	12.41	14.51	9.59
	HOLLAND							
$ 40	Amev Nv		8	'87 Aug	98	9.99	11.45	8.88
$ 40	D.S.M.		9 1/4	'88 Sep	100	9.24		9.23
$ 40	D.S.M.		8 1/4	'87 Jun	98	10.29	10.62	9.17
$ 50	D.S.M.		8 3/4	'88 Aug	91 1/4	10.27	10.76	9.59
$ 20	Gist-Brocades Curacao		8 1/4	'85 Jul	90	10.86	12.25	9.17
$ 30	Nat Nederl Fin Co w/w		8	'88 Jun	129	3.76	2.24	4.48
$ 25	Pakhoed Holding		9	'88 Feb	84 1/2	12.28	13.90	9.53
$ 40	Shell Intl. Finance		8	'86 Dec	95 1/4	8.98	9.28	8.40
$ 75	Shell Intl.Finance		7 1/2	'87 Jun	98 1/4	9.52	9.97	8.51
$ 500	Shell Intl Finance		8 1/4	'90 Feb	87 1/2	10.33		9.43
$ 100	Unilever Nv		9 1/4	'87 Jul	94 1/2	10.24		9.11
H 100	Unilever Usf Investm		10	'85 Nov	86	13.16		11.36
	HONG KONG							
$ 50	Hongkong Land Intl.w/w		7 3/4	'88 Oct	112 1/2	5.82	5.19	6.89
	ICELAND							
aus 15	Iceland		9 1/4	'83 Feb	98 3/4	9.79	9.96	9.27
$ 10	Iceland		8 3/4	'86 Jan	88	11.34	13.72	9.54
aus 12	Iceland		9 1/4	'86 Jul	98 1/4	9.63		9.41
$ 15	Iceland		8	'87 Feb	84	11.51	13.28	9.52
$ 20	Iceland		9	'87 Feb	94	10.13	10.69	10.47
eua 12	Iceland		10	'94 Dec	102 1/4	9.70		9.78
$ 18	Icelandic Aluminium		8 3/4	'92 Oct	98 1/2	9.01	10.69	7.87
	INTERNAT INSTITUTIONS							
$ 100	Asian Developm Bank		8 1/2	'81 Jan	99	10.33		8.59
$ 75	Asian Developm Bank		8 5/8	'86 Aug	90	10.90		9.58
yen 15	Asian Developm Bank		5 3/4	'88 Sep	84	8.67		6.85
$ 75	Inter-American Dev Bk		7 3/4	'83 Dec	85 1/2	11.07	15.52	8.77
$ 40	Nordic Investment Bk		8 3/4	'84 Jun	93 1/4	10.18		8.48
$ 25	Nordic Investment Bk		8 3/4	'88 May	90	10.65		9.72
$ 250	World Bank		8	'81 Jul	99 1/4	8.77		8.04
$ 200	World Bank		7	'82 May	96 1/2	9.88		7.25
$ 250	World Bank		7 1/8	'82 Aug	98	9.11		7.49
yen 30	World Bank		6 1/4	'84 Aug	93	8.67		6.72
$ 200	World Bank		8 3/5	'85 Jul	96	9.61		8.96
$ 250	World Bank		8 3/8	'86 Jul	94 1/4	9.45		8.89
H 150	World Bank		7 1/4	'82 Jan	97 1/2	12.43	15.12	9.16
$ 250	World Bank		7 3/4	'87 Aug	98 3/4	9.57		8.54
$ 200	World Bank		8 1/4	'82 May	99 3/4	10.65	10.95	10.34
	IRELAND							
eua 20	Ireland		9 1/4	'82 Jul	98 1/4	10.21		9.41
eua 20	Ireland		9 3/4	'84 Jan	100 1/4	9.67	9.66	9.73
$ 15	Ireland		9	'85 Mar	93	10.84	11.68	9.68
$ 15	Ireland		9	'85 Apr	93	10.87	11.70	9.68
$ 20	Ibi Lingus		8 1/4	'81 Nov	96 1/2	11.00	11.33	8.55
	ISRAEL							
$ 15	Israel Ind.Dev.Bank		7	'82 Nov	93	10.31	12.21	7.53
	ITALY							
$ 40	Alfa Romeo		7 3/4	'85 Apr	87 1/2	11.17	13.28	8.86
$ 25	Cassa Mezzogiorno		6 3/4	'83 Oct	91 1/2	11.47	14.51	7.71
$ 25	Cassa Mezzogiorno		6 3/4	'85 Oct	88	11.34	14.25	7.71
$ 25	Consorzio Di Credito			'82 Mar	97	11.33	13.84	8.42
$ 25	Ente Naz

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U.S. Currency Trade Expands Volume

W YORK, June 22 (AP-DJ) — a currency transactions by 90 ing institutions in the U.S. for- exchange market amounted to verage $23.4 billion each busi- ness day in March, nearly five times greater than average gross daily turnover of a smaller sample in April, 1977, a survey published today by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York showed.

Gross transactions arranged by 11 foreign exchange brokers, surveyed for the first time, averaged $8.5 billion per day, a separate study showed.

The survey of banking institutions contains some duplication since banks reported transactions with each other. But, transactions with non-bank institutions and with banks abroad are not double counted, the New York Fed said.

The Fed estimated that after correcting for double counting average daily gross turnover would be $18 billion.

Trading in Deutsche marks continued to dominate activity, accounting for about 32 percent of the transactions by the banking institutions in spot, forward and swap contracts, the Fed said. In 1977, more than a quarter of the activity was in marks.

The pound sterling became the second most actively traded currency, accounting for about 23 percent of gross turnover. In 1977, the pound was third, making up 17 percent of turnover.

Japanese Yen

The Canadian dollar, which had been the second most actively traded currency in 1977, moved into third place, accounting for 12 percent of the total turnover. The biggest change was in the Japanese yen, which moved to fourth place, representing 10.2 percent of total trade, from seventh place in 1977, when it accounted for 5.3 percent.

Overall, the 90 banking institutions had turnover of $491.3 billion in March, compared with $106.4 billion, or $5.3 billion a day, by 44 financial institutions in April, 1977.

The 90 banking institutions surveyed were composed of large money center and regional domestic commercial banks, and several branches operating separately in foreign exchange operations; Edge Act banks, and U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks.

urobond uyers Balk

(Continued from Page 11)

strial and medical gas manu- rer.

zard Brothers and Co. is han- the books. Syndicate sources the offering is getting the best tion of those issues under offer se of its relatively high yield.

lomon Brothers International naging a $100-million, seven- issue for Pembroke Capital a financing subsidiary of roke Cracking Co., which is ing a refinery in Wales. The -percent coupon issue is indi- guaranteed by Gulf Oil and o and therefore is considered prime quality.

vertheless, the 9.625-percent was considered low by some et participants, who were mak- the issue available to large tors at 98.5 for a yield of 9.93 nt.

ong issues reaching the sec- ry market was a $100-million, -year note offering of the Eu- n Investment Bank. Priced at earing 9.75 percent, the issue rading Friday at 98 offered to 10.16 percent. Meanwhile, a million, five-year note issue by sh Export Credit, which was at par bearing 10.5 percent, uoted at 99.38 offered to yield percent.

French Offering

$125-million, eight-year issue g 10 percent of Electricite de e, which is guaranteed by the h government, was quoted at to yield 10.33. After a $300- n, six-year note issue of Ci- Overseas Finance was priced r bearing 10 percent, the Ci- guaranteed issue traded at a offered to yield 10.41 percent. es of international Deutsche bond issues edged higher over eek because of a relative scar- paper on offer.

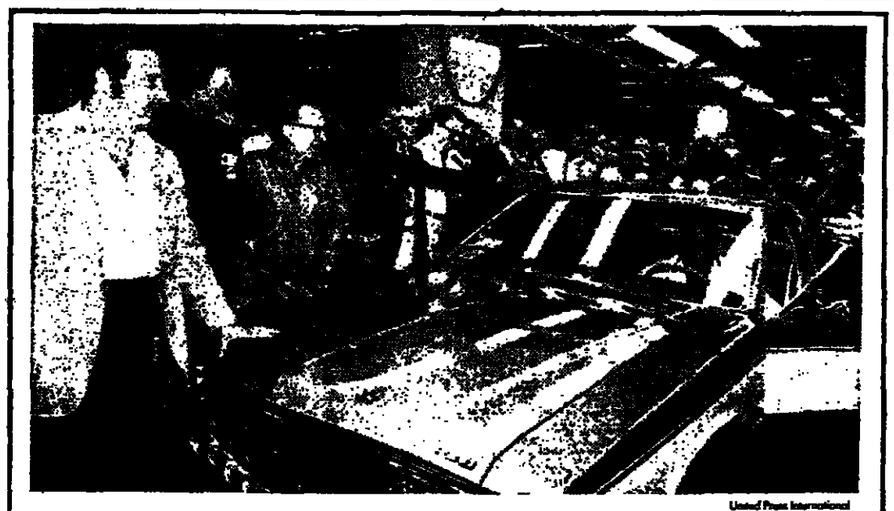
Eurobond Yields*
Week Ended June 20,
(U.S. Dollars)

ational institu-	
s	11.41 %
rials, long term	11.15 %
rials, medium term	10.55 %
lian dollars, medi- term	11.93 %
h franc, long term	13.00 %
f acc. long term	10.02 %

*Calculated by Luxembourg Stock Exchange

Market Turnover
Week Ended June 20, 1980
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

Total	Dollar	Non-dollar Eurobond
1,520.2	1,023.3	496.9
3,649.8	3,330.2	319,600



United Press International

Ford employees cheering arrival of last car to roll off assembly line at Ford Motor plant in Mahwah, N.J. The Ford Futura was the last of more than 4.5 million cars produced at the plant in its 25-year history. Nearly 4,000 workers were laid off by the plant closing last week.

U.S. Government, Industry Tackle Shale-Oil Projects

Commercial Ventures to Tap Vast Western Reserves Benefit From Easing Restrictions, Government Aid

By Lydia Chavez

LOS ANGELES, June 22 (LAT) — For more than a decade, proponents of shale oil have insisted that it was a matter of only a few years — and a few dollars per barrel in the price of oil — before commercial production of the potentially huge fuel source was technologically and economically feasible.

And now, with the imminent formation of the federal Synthetic Fuels Corp., and the entry of Exxon, the world's biggest oil company, into the shale business, the hopes are rising higher than ever.

The Department of Energy envisions about 10 projects producing 400,000 barrels of shale oil a day by 1990. Most observers believe that the department's goal is realistic, and perhaps even conservative.

"The time has come for shale," says Roger Loper, the newly appointed president of the shale subsidiary at Standard Oil of California, which, like Exxon, only recently accelerated its shale plans. "It's going to be a whole new world in five years."

Risk Collateral

Mr. Loper's optimism, echoed by others, is based on a number of factors beyond realization of government incentives that the industry has long demanded as collateral for its risk.

Water scarcity, environmental constraints and permit difficulties that have squelched shale oil's prospects in the past, said Malcolm Weiss, deputy director of Harvard's Energy Lab, "now seem more tractable."

Recent developments indicate that the Upper Colorado Basin, where most of the shale plants will be built, can easily produce 400,000 barrels of shale oil a day to replace 2 percent of present U.S. imports by 1990.

Those developments include:

- A study that could ease water worries. In the past, the shale industry, which uses two to three barrels of water for each barrel of oil it produces, has been criticized as a sponge that could easily absorb an unacceptable amount of the West's water supply.

The study, which is still in draft form and was done for the U.S. Water Resources Council, indicates, however, that there is ample water to support both a 1.5 million-barrel-a-day industry and the region's agricultural interests, if the water resource is managed properly.

- New studies that may eliminate air quality fears. Earlier studies completed by the Environmental Protection Agency said that Colorado's air quality could only tolerate a 200,000-barrel-a-day industry.

Terry Thoem, director of energy-policy for the agency's regional office in Denver, says that rough calculations completed by the EPA this year show that a 400,000-barrel-a-day industry would not be a problem.

And a study now being completed by Systems Application Inc. for the agency, suggests that the region could support a 900,000-barrel-a-day shale industry, according to Mr. Thoem.

- The easing of the permit process. Steps have been taken by both Colorado and the Department of Energy to remedy the permit nightmares that oil companies have complained about.

To construct a shale plant, more than 200 permits are needed. Monte Pascoe, director of the state's Department of Natural Resources, says Colorado has developed a "first of its kind" joint review process that sets a permit schedule for the company and all the agencies involved. The Department of Energy has also developed a model, called "Permisso" to help guide companies through the permit maze.

Colorado Counties

Two Colorado counties will carry the brunt of shale oil's initial development. Rio Blanco County will grow from its present population of 5,300 to 24,000 in eight years, and Garfield County will mushroom From 20,000 to 81,000, according to Pascoe. The development of Utah's Uinta Basin is expected to trigger a similar surge there.

Locked into the marbled rock that runs through three basins in Colorado, Utah and Wyoming are 1.8 trillion barrels of oil. The industry contends that of this, 600 billion barrels — nearly four times the proven reserves of Saudi Arabia and more than 20 times the proven reserves of the United States — are recoverable.

About 80 percent of those reserves are trapped in Colorado's Piceance Creek Basin, 15 percent in the Uinta basin of Utah and 5 percent in the Green River Basin of Wyoming.

The development of shale oil far exceeds the scope of any one project the United States has taken on. Miners, for example will have to deal with almost as much shale, 500,000 tons a year, as they moved at the peak of U.S. coal production.

Says Morton Winston, chairman of Tosco Corp., Exxon's partner in a shale project called the Colony Venture: "It will be an enormously difficult task to pull off, but it will be splendid to try."

At present three commercial-scale projects are ready to begin: Tosco and Exxon's Colony Venture is the project closest to obtaining the more than 200 permits needed to construct a 47,000-barrel-a-day plant; Union Oil's project, which will begin with a 12,000-barrel-a-day plant and scale up in increments to 50,000 barrels a day; and the C-B shale oil venture, owned by Occidental and Tenneco, which plans to build a 50,000-barrel-a-day plant.

Nine other companies including Standard Oil of California, Phillips, Gulf and Standard Oil of Ohio, have plans to begin construction on commercial plants in the next three years. Exxon and Tosco each have plans to develop alternate sites that will produce 50,000 to 60,000 barrels a day by 1990. Although Mobil is still holding back, it already owns two shale tracts in Colorado, as does Atlantic Richfield.

Two Technologies

Two technologies will be tested in the initial phase of commercial development. Both methods, one on and the other below the surface, heat the shale rock to 900 degrees Fahrenheit to release the hydrocarbon, kerogen.

Most industry and government experts believe that in the intermediary stages, the above-ground retorts had less problems.

Industry observers believe that once work is started the quirks in the technologies will be easily worked out.

Mr. Loper compares the nascent shale industry to the oil industry in the 1950s and the early years of the commercial aircraft industry. "We've got a lot of learning to do and there will be a lot of change, but once the process is started, the technology will improve rapidly just as it does in any new field," he said.

To ensure that none of the momentum is lost, the Department of Energy will offer $41.5 billion in loan guarantees and an equal amount in price and purchase guarantees before the Synthetic Fuels Corp. gets ready to dole out its $20 billion budget.

Looking Ahead to 1981

OECD Urges Bonn To Boost Economy

PARIS, June 22 (AP-DJ) — The West German authorities should consider allowing the economy to get up steam in 1981 after the slowdown in economic activity this year, economists at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development believe.

They concede that the deceleration in West German economic growth this year is both inevitable due to the oil price hikes since the beginning of 1979 and desirable in order to contain inflation.

But they feel that since the government's efforts to brake inflation are likely to be successful, "there is little reason why Germany should not resume stronger growth of activity next year."

In its annual survey of the West German economy, the OECD congratulates the Bonn government on the "highly satisfactory" economic performance in 1979, commenting that "in many repects the functioning of the economy has been very similar to that of the 1960s."

Concerted Action

Demand expanded strongly last year spurred by fiscal policy measures adopted in line with the program of concerted action approved by OECD ministers and the Bonn summit in mid-1978.

West Germany thus fulfilled its role as a "locomotive" economy last year in that the strong domestic demand stimulated imports, which in turn propped up the economic activity of the country's trading partners, particularly the smaller European countries.

The swing of the current account into deficit "contributed greatly to the reduction of payments imbalances in the OECD area," the economists note.

Inflationary pressures mounted during 1979, however, due to a large extent to higher oil and raw material prices, and consumer price growth accelerated despite a slower rise in domestic costs than in 1978.

Demand and output have remained buoyant so far this year, the survey states, but it goes on to say that a marked slowdown will materialize as the year wears on.

Favorable Conditions

The OECD forecasts that West Germany's gross national product will decline at an annual rate of 1.25 percent in the second half of this year with growth returning at an annual rate of 1 percent in the first half of 1981. For 1980 as a whole, the OECD anticipates a growth of 2 percent in GNP — half that achieved in 1979 and well below Bonn's estimate.

Tax reliefs taking effect at the end of this year and at the beginning of 1981 "may contribute to wage moderation next year, and barring external shocks, Germany should be able to restore a better price performance by next year which would be conducive to favorable growth conditions."

The OECD predicts that after peaking at a 6.1 percent annual rate in the second half of 1979, consumer price growth will moderate to 5.25 percent in the first half of 1980 and 4 percent in the second half, then slow even further to an annual rate of 3.5 percent in the first half of 1981.

The sharp rise in the price of oil and other imports are likely to result in an abrupt widening of the country's current account deficit to $15.9 billion this year from $4.9 billion in 1979. But a gradual improvement is expected so that by the first half of 1981 the shortfall will have been reduced to $13.3 billion on an annual basis from $14.5 billion in the second half of this year, and $17.4 billion in the preceding six-month period.

The 1980 deficit, estimated to be about 1.75 percent of West Germany's GNP this year, "should be viewed as part of the inevitable deterioration of the OECD's overall balance of payments," the OECD experts say.

British Industry Reports Decline In Order Inflow

LONDON, June 22 (Reuters) — Britain's manufacturing industry has been hit in recent weeks by a further fall in product demand, the Confederation of British Industry reported today.

The report said that order books of 67 percent of the more than 2,000 companies polled in a survey between May 30 and June 18 were below normal. Only 5 percent of the firms reported increased sales.

Export orders were reported below average by 53 percent of the companies, while 34 percent said they were holding excessive stocks because of poor sales.

Government figures published last week showed that Britain's industrial production fell 0.6 percent in April after a 1.2 percent fall in March. The figures were seen as first clear evidence that British industry is moving into recession.

To discover new opportunities for one of the world's leading silver producers, a man must be realistic and resourceful.

His banker must be the same.



Federico Delgado, Treasurer Vice-President, Industrias Peñoles.

Lawrence Miller, Vice-President, Chemical Bank. Photographed at Industrias Peñoles' Metmex division in Torreón, Mexico.

Today, Mexico's Industrias Peñoles is a mining, metallurgical and chemical leader. And in a country that produces more silver than any other, Peñoles produces more silver than any other company in Mexico.

A privately owned Mexican enterprise engaged in the production of high purity materials derived from mineral resources, Peñoles has seen its sales increase ten-fold in the past decade. Thanks to the foresight of company management, the financial guidance of Treasurer Vice-President Federico Delgado, and the flexibility of Mr. Delgado's Chemical banker, Lawrence Miller.

In 1969, to maximize its growth potential in the industry and to minimize its dependence on price-sensitive lead and zinc, Peñoles embarked on a major program of exploration and expansion — for which substantial amounts of money were required.

That's when Peñoles got together with Chemical. Of course, Peñoles was doing business with other major U.S. banks. But at a time when the company's expansion ran up against falling mineral prices, Chemical Bank was both receptive and responsive. With Larry Miller's knowledge of the company, and his confidence in management's ability to handle their ambitious program, he arranged to lend Peñoles over 50 million dollars. With the funds provided, Peñoles substantially increased capability. And with Mr. Miller's demonstrated understanding and responsiveness to the company's changing needs, Mr. Delgado has since come to him for help with investments and cash management services.

Based on the professionalism exhibited on both sides, the relationship between Mr. Delgado and Mr. Miller has ripened into one of mutual respect. That's what usually happens when corporate officers get together with Chemical bankers. And what results is long-term benefits for both the company and the bank.

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EF Hutton & Company set a new record:

$20 million in first quarter 1980 earnings.

Per share net was $ 2.40, 293 % above the $ 0.61 per share, or $ 5,037,000, earned in the comparable 1979 period.
Revenues also hit new highs, reaching $ 261,590,000, up 86 % from $ 140,810,000 in the year earlier first quarter.
Commission revenues rose 77 % to $ 106,890,000.
Investment Banking income reached $ 17,791,000, 36 % above the first quarter of 1979.
Principal revenues were up 49 % to $ 19,489,000.
Stockholder's equity reached $ 195,338,000, a level which we believe is the second highest in the industry.

If you want to know more, call E.F. Hutton in Amsterdam, Athens, Beirut, Brussels, Dubai, Frankfurt, Geneva, Hamburg, London, Lugano, Madrid, Munich or Paris.

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International Bond Prices — Week of June 19

(Continued from Page 12)

Amt	Security	Middle Price	Conv. Period	Conv.Pr p/Sh	Conv. Prem.	Curr. Yld %
$25	Esselte Ab 7 3/4 % 1989 May	100	15 Sep 79 / 5 May 89	skr 159 / skr 152 1/9	4.93-	3.44
$25	General Shopping 6.19 5 1/4 % 1987 Sep	124 1/2	1 Jun 73 maturity	$ 161 5/8	2.95-	5.06
ff 100	Gervais Danone .66 5 % 1987 Jun	77 1/2	15 Sep 72 maturity	ff 1500	16.83	3.02
$40	Hoogovens 34.62 5 1/4 % 1988 Aug	82 1/2	1 Jan 69 maturity	hfl 184 - hfl 56	178.31	
$100	Ici Int Fin 124.77 6 3/4 % 1997 Oct	108 1/4	1 May 78 / 1 Sep 97	p 460 - p 342 2/9	3.75-	4.78
$35	Inchcape Ltd 151.33 6 3/4 % 1992 Apr	137	15 Oct 77 / 18 Mar 92	p 385 - p 283 1/6	2.41-	3.83
$24	Intershoe Overs 5.00 5 1/4 % 1990 Oct	81	2 Apr 79 maturity	$ 240	3.39-	4.11
$54	Michelin Intern 4.57 6 % 1985 Jan	95	1 Apr 70 maturity	ff 1216 - $ 219	7.51	4.75
$30	Novo Industri a/s 7 % 1989 Jan	103	15 Apr 79 / 30 Dec 88	dkr 259 / dkr 265 8/9	.58-	2.91
$100	Philips Lamps 84.70 4 3/4 % 1983 Jun	90	1 Jan 69 maturity	hfl 42.50- hfl 22 8/9	15.14	10.06
$75	Rank Organisat 88.86 4 1/4 % 1993 Feb	51	16 Feb 74 maturity	p 618 - $ 14 1/2	42.33	3.51
ldm 30	Rothmans Int 1461.48 6 1/4 % 1992 Jun	81 1/2	1 Jan 73 maturity	p 67 1/2 / p 136 1/2	151.41	4.68
$64	Sandoz Overseas 5.65 4 3/4 % 1988 Dec	98 1/2	31 Oct 77 maturity	$ 283	1.27-	2.72
$35	Sandvik Ab 20.25 6 1/4 % 1988 Mar	113	1 Jan 76 / 8 Mar 88	skr 225 - $ 49 1/7	9.75	2.61
$20	Slater Walker 115.50 5 1/4 % 1987 May	66 1/2	1 Jan 73 maturity	133.33- $ 8 2/3	822.13	
$30	Suez Finance 15.51 7 % 1985 May	102	30 Jun 70 maturity	ff 258.25- $ 64 1/2	1.21	4.38
$25	Thorn Intern 7 % 1988 Jul	96	1 Nov 78 / 18 Jul 88	p 367 - p 296 1/3	3.24-	3.95
$108	Ubs (Luxembourg) 1.00 5 % 1981 May	163	1 Jun 76 / 14 May 81	$ 1159 1/4	5.95-	2.95
$120	Ubs (Luxembourg) 1.00 4 1/2 % 1987 May	173	1 Jun 77 maturity	$ 1130 2/9	2.68-	2.95
$115	Ubs (Panama) 15.00 5 % 1989 May	97 1/2	1 Feb 80 maturity	$ 74 1/2	2.31	
	JAPAN					
$40	Ajinomoto Co Inc 7 3/4 % 1995 Mar	106 3/4	11 Feb 80 / 24 Mar 95	yen 615.50- 546 5/7	1.25-	1.69
$30	Asahi Chemical Ind 6 1/4 % 1990 Sep	185	1 Apr 76 / 15 Sep 90	yen 140.20- 99 1/2	2.41-	2.65
$30	Asahi Optical Co Ltd 7 % 1994 Mar	101 1/4	1 Nov 79 / 15 Mar 94	yen 526.10- 509 2/9	3.45-	1.40
$15	Asics Corporation 5 3/4 % 1993 Jan	69 3/4	1 Sep 78 / 8 Jan 93	yen 541 - 538 1/2	4.92	2.09
$30	Canon Inc 6 3/4 % 1994 Dec	112 3/4	31 Dec 79 maturity	yen 578 - 566 1/5	2.69-	1.52
$15	Dai Nippon Printing 6 3/4 % 1986 May	465	1 May 71 / 30 Apr 86	yen 180.30- 107 2/3	1.25-	1.78
$30	Daiei Inc 6 % 1991 Aug	114	1 Sep 76 / 30 Aug 91	yen 870.30- 622 2/3	2.87-	2.05
$50	Daiei Inc 6 1/2 % 1994 Aug	99 1/4	1 Nov 79 maturity	yen 927.30- 888 6/7	20.52	2.05
$15	Daiwa House Industry 7 1/4 % 1991 Mar	94	1 Aug 76 / 15 Mar 91	yen 541 - 386 4/9	4.41-	2.63
$30	Hitachi Ltd 6 1/4 % 1984 Sep	230	1 Jan 70 / 31 Aug 84	yen 191.10- 114 1/9	2.88-	2.22
$50	Honda Motor Co Ltd 5 1/2 % 1989 Mar	99 3/4	1 May 79 / 24 Feb 89	yen 530.90- 566 1/5	.57-	1.58
$50	Ito-Yokado Co Ltd 6 % 1992 Aug	114 3/4	22 Jun 77 / 30 Aug 92	yen 1186.20- 937 5/8	3.94-	1.70
$50	Ito-Yokado Co Ltd 5 3/4 % 1993 Aug	91 3/4	22 Jun 78 / 30 Aug 93	yen 1208.70- 1217 1/5	.29-	1.70
$40	Jusco Co Ltd 6 % 1992 Feb	94 3/4	1 Jul 77 / 19 Feb 92	yen 977.60- 757 5/7	4.81	2.41
$20	Kao Soap Co Ltd 6 % 1992 Sep	102 3/4	1 Oct 77 / 15 Sep 92	yen 528.20- 426 8/9	.83	3.45
$50	Komatsu Ltd 7 1/4 % 1990 Jun	147	30 Jun 75 maturity	yen 348.70- 254 4/5	2.97-	2.33
$75	Kubota Ltd 6 3/4 % 1991 Apr	147 3/4	19 Feb 76 / 14 Apr 91	yen 326.40- 231 3/5	3.88-	2.11
$30	Marui Co Ltd 6 1/2 % 1991 Jan	180	1 Jul 76 / 30 Jan 91	yen 897.80- 645 4/7	2.78-	1.81
$100	Matsushita Electric 6 3/4 % 1990 Nov	168	20 Nov 75 / 19 Nov 90	yen 544.40- 386 2/7	3.14-	1.49
$60	Mitsubishi Corp 6 3/4 % 1991 Mar	212	1 May 76 maturity	yen 425.10- 303 2/3	2.75-	1.86
$40	Mitsubishi Corp 6 % 1992 Mar	170	1 Aug 77 maturity	yen 471.80- 379 8/9	2.45-	1.06
$60	Mitsubishi Corp 6 1/2 % 1994 Sep	129 1/4	15 Oct 79 maturity	yen 549.10- 325 2/7	2.56	1.06
$20	Mitsubishi Gas Chem 6 % 1992 Sep	171	1 Jul 77 / 29 Sep 92	yen 235 - 185 3/4	3.16-	1.83
$50	Mitsubishi Heavy Ind 6 1/2 % 1991 Mar	159	31 Mar 76 maturity	yen 154 - 108 3/8	3.19-	3.37
$20	Mitsui Co Ltd 8 1/4 % 1989 Sep	195	30 Sep 74 / 29 Sep 89	yen 345.20- 176 1/3	3.68-	1.96
$20	Mitsui Real Estate 6 % 1992 Sep	119	1 Oct 77 / 29 Sep 92	yen 473.40- 380 1/9	3.96-	1.99
$30	Nippon Seiko 7 1/4 % 1994 Oct	112 1/4	1 Dec 79 / 14 Oct 94	yen 329 - 324 2/3	5.94	1.74
$15	Nitto Electric Ind 6 % 1992 Sep	103	1 Sep 77 / 29 Sep 92	yen 677.20- 551 1/4	3.44-	1.28
$20	Nitto Electric Ind 6 % 1994 Sep	86 3/4	1 Jul 79 / 29 Sep 94	yen 735 - 719 1/2	6.15	1.28
$15	Ricoh Co Ltd 6 1/4 % 1991 Sep	192	1 Dec 76 / 29 Sep 91	yen 380.10- 277	3.13-	1.64
$25	Sankyo Electric Co 8 1/4 % 1995 Mar	95 3/4	1 Apr 80 / 20 Mar 95	yen 667 - 594 2/3	9.50	1.92
$20	Sanyo Electric Co 7 1/2 % 1990 Nov	279	1 Dec 75 / 15 Nov 90	yen 171.80- 122 1/4	2.95-	1.71
$30	Sanyo Electric Co 6 1/4 % 1991 Nov	194	1 Dec 76 / 15 Nov 91	yen 239 - 175	3.00-	1.71
$20	Sumitomo Electric 6 % 1992 Sep	124	1 Oct 77 / 25 Sep 92	yen 202 - 162 2/3	3.95-	2.38
$30	Sumitomo Metal Ind 6 % 1992 Mar	140	1 Nov 76 / 30 Mar 92	yen 144 - 107 2/3	4.60-	3.16
$30	Toshiba 6 3/4 % 1990 Sep	218	1 Oct 75 / 15 Sep 90	yen 126 - 91 4/7	1.33	2.54
$50	Toshiba 6 1/4 % 1992 Sep	175	30 Nov 77 / 29 Sep 92	yen 129 - 109 1/5	3.88-	2.54
$50	Toshiba 7 1/4 % 1994 Sep	102 1/4	1 Nov 79 / 29 Sep 94	yen 198 - 188	2.42-	2.54
	MISCELLANEOUS					
$30	Rand Selection 121.58 6 1/2 % 1986 Mar	233	1 Sep 71 / 31 Jan 86	rnd 5.87 / $ 8 2/9	1.48-	3.19
$30	Unit Overs Bk 468.49 6 1/2 % 1988 Nov	86	1 May 74 / 10 Nov 88	s$ 4.95- $ 2 1/8	3.25-	2.45
	UNITED STATES AMERICA					
$15	Addressograph 12.50 4 3/4 % 1988 May	41 1/2	1 Dec 68 maturity	$ 80	193.73	1.67
$12	Alaska Interst 22.47 6 % 1987 Aug	94	1 Mar 73 maturity	$ 44 1/2	2.34	2.45
$30	Alco Standard 25.00 9 1/2 % 1994 Oct	95 3/4	15 Oct 79 maturity	$ 40	33.88	6.11
$30	American Can 17.09 4 3/4 % 1988 May	73	1 May 69 maturity	$ 58 1/2	29.90	8.82
$40	American Express 16.67 4 1/4 % 1987 May	75	15 May 73 maturity	$ 60	28.57	5.71
$10	American Medica 37.19 7 % 1990 Jun	138	15 Jul 70 maturity	$ 26 8/9	3.93-	2.07
$25	American Medica 29.24 5 1/2 % 1992 Apr	110	15 Oct 72 maturity	$ 34 1/5	2.60-	2.07
$25	American Motor 133.33 6 % 1992 Apr	79	1 Oct 72 maturity	$ 7 1/2	12.86	5.71
$50	American Tobacc 27.78 5 1/4 % 1988 Aug	209	15 May 69 maturity	$ 36	1.81-	7.57
$30	Amf Incorp 19.14 5 % 1987 Sep	64 1/2	1 Jun 72 maturity	$ 52 1/4	126.56	8.34
$15	Bangor Punta 18.46 5 1/4 % 1988 Jul	72	15 Jan 69 maturity	$ 54 1/6	76.27	4.52
$20	Bankers Intern 16.66 5 % 1986 Jun	91 1/2	1 Dec 67 maturity	$ 60	4.60	6.41
$20	Beatrice Foods 57.14 7 1/4 % 1990 Nov	127	1 Jul 71 maturity	$ 17 1/2	2.84-	5.68
$25	Beatrice Foods 43.72 6 1/4 % 1991 Aug	98	1 Mar 72 maturity	$ 22 7/8	2.00-	5.68
$25	Beatrice Foods 35.71 4 1/2 % 1992 Sep	81	1 Apr 73 maturity	$ 28	.85-	5.68
$25	Beatrice Foods 43.96 4 7/8 % 1993 Aug	96	1 Apr 74 maturity	$ 22 3/4	2.54-	5.68
$30	Borden Overseas 34.78 6 3/4 % 1991 Jul	92	15 Apr 72 maturity	$ 28 3/4	5.27	7.56
$30	Bordon Overseas 31.75 5 % 1992 Sep	80	1 Jul 73 maturity	$ 31 1/2	.30	7.56
$15	Bristol-Myers 24.78 4 1/2 % 1988 Dec	137	30 Jun 66 maturity	$ 28 3/4	2.14-	3.98
$25	Broadway-Hale 24.10 4 3/4 % 1987 Jun	73	15 Jun 73 maturity	$ 41 1/2	66.00	6.36
$10	Brown & Sharpe 38.43 5 1/2 % 1988 Mar	97	10 Sep 68 maturity	$ 25 8/9	2.48-	4.66
$25	Carnation Co 19.22 4 % 1988 Jan	71 1/2	1 Aug 73 maturity	$ 52	48.30	6.26
$7	Carrier o/s 34.48 6 % 1989 Dec	86	31 Jul 70 maturity	$ 29	2.67-	9.95
$15	Cdc Control Data 7.75 5 % 1988 Apr	74	15 Oct 68 maturity	$ 129	71.23	1.08
$50	Charter Inf Fin 28.51 8 1/4 % 1994 Oct	81 1/2	7 Oct 79 maturity	$ 40 3/4	58.93	4.00
$12	Chesebrough-Pon 40.82 4 3/4 % 1988 Dec	112	1 Nov 69 maturity	$ 24 1/2	1.12-	4.61
$25	Chesebrough-Pon 37.38 6 1/4 % 1984 Dec	98 1/2	15 Sep 70 maturity	$ 26 3/4	5.09-	4.61
$50	Chevron Overs 32.18 5 % 1988 Feb	245	1 Aug 68 maturity	$ 31 1/9	1.49-	4.65
$60	Chrysler Overs 16.13 5 % 1988 Feb	46 1/2	15 Aug 68 maturity	$ 62	335.17	
$60	Chrysler Overs 13.40 4 3/4 % 1988 May	46	15 Dec 68 maturity	$ 73 1/2	410.34	
$12	Cie Intern Cap 37.38 5 3/4 % 1988 Dec	52 1/2	15 Jul 69 maturity	$ 26 3/4	560.88	
$30	Coca-Cola Bott 111.11 6 3/4 % 1993 Aug	72 1/2	28 Apr 79 maturity	$ 9	33.85	9.03
$15	Com Psychiatric 27.21 8 1/2 % 1995 Mar	95 1/2	1 Mar 80 maturity	$ 36 3/4	8.40	2.22
$25	Continental Tel 40.41 5 1/2 % 1988 Mar	83	1 Apr 69 maturity	$ 24 3/4	34.70	8.97
$15	Cummins Int Fin 18.25 6 1/4 % 1986 Oct	83 1/2	30 Jun 72 maturity	$ 54 1/2	41.11	5.58
$20	Cummins Int Fin 27.65 5 % 1988 Aug	87	1 May 69 maturity	$ 36 1/6	-2.43-	5.58
$20	Damon Corp 13.75 5 1/4 % 1987 Dec	58 1/2	1 Jul 73 maturity	$ 72 3/4	477.87	2.71
$20	Dart Industries 18.10 4 3/4 % 1987 Aug	78	1 Sep 73 maturity	$ 99	38.82	5.03
$15	Denny's Intern 24.41 5 1/2 % 1989 Mar	73	1 Oct 69 maturity	$ 41	77.36	5.21
dm 980	Deutsche Texaco 5.88 5 % 1986 May	92	1 Nov 67 / 15 Apr 86	dm 170	138.98	5.55
$8	Dictaphone Int 34.19 5 1/2 % 1988 Mar	128	1 Oct 69 maturity	$ 29 1/4	2.75-	5.51
$20	Dillingham Int 27.74 5 1/2 % 1988 May	71	31 Dec 68 maturity	$ 36 1/2	61.85	5.16
$70	Eastman Kodak 10.42 4 1/2 % 1988 May	77 1/2	15 May 69 maturity	$ 96	29.11	5.03
$25	Eaton Intern 27.27 5 % 1987 May	77 1/2	1 Jan 73 maturity	$ 36 2/3	15.40	6.98
$15	E.L. Intern 21.98 4 3/4 % 1987 Dec	74 1/2	1 Oct 73 maturity	$ 45 1/2	54.96	4.57
$13	Electron Memori 29.85 5 1/2 % 1988 Dec	64	15 Jul 69 maturity	$ 33 1/2	390.06	
$50	Enserch Finance 33.05 9 1/2 % 1994 Dec	113 3/4	15 Jul 80 / 10 Dec 94	$ 30 1/4	3.88	5.19
$20	Fed Dept Stores 24.39 4 1/2 % 1985 Dec	84	15 Jul 66 maturity	$ 41	17.74	6.15
$30	Fedders Capital 21.16 5 % 1992 May	39	15 Dec 72 maturity	$ 47 1/4	489.68	
$60	Firestone Overs 34.04 5 % 1988 May	57	31 Dec 68 maturity	$ 29 3/8	152.74	
$60	Ford Intern Cap 18.11 5 % 1983 May	84 1/2	15 Nov 68 maturity	$ 55 2/9	93.42	16.58
$50	Ford Intern Cap 19.81 6 % 1986 Mar	76	1 Oct 71 maturity	$ 50 1/2	59.09	16.58
$75	Ford Intern Fin 17.79 5 % 1988 Mar	66	30 Apr 74 maturity	$ 56 1/5	53.75	16.58
$20	Galveston-Houst 38.77 8 3/4 % 1994 Apr	112	15 Apr 79 / 14 Apr 94	$ 32 1/2	.07	1.32
$10	Galveston-Houst 25.64 8 % 1994 Dec	118	15 Dec 79 maturity	$ 39	17.94	1.32
$30	Gearhart Financ 16.67 7 1/2 % 1995 Mar	109 3/4	1 Mar 80 maturity	$ 60	4.73	
$50	General Electr 12.36 4 1/4 % 1987 Jun	77 1/2	15 Jun 73 maturity	$ 80 3/4	23.81	5.90
$50	General Foods 23.32 4 5/8 % 1982 Oct	92	1 Jul 68 maturity	$ 42 7/8	32.59	7.39
$15	Genesco World 26.32 5 1/2 % 1988 Mar	51 1/2	1 Nov 68 maturity	$ 38	421.87	
$20	Giffen Intern 52.63 5 3/4 % 1984 Feb	59	1 Sep 69 maturity	$ 19	289.91	
$50	Gillette Camp 14.93 4 3/4 % 1987 Dec	72 1/2	30 Jun 73 maturity	$ 67	94.30	6.88
$50	Gillette Intern 14.81 4 3/4 % 1982 Dec	88	31 May 68 maturity	$ 67 1/2	137.60	6.88
$15	Grace Wr Overs 17.45 5 % 1986 Apr	86	1 Aug 67 maturity	$ 57 1/3	32.81	5.52
$50	Gulf & Western 64.23 5 % 1988 Feb	105 1/2	1 Aug 68 maturity	$ 15 4/7	1.19-	4.51
$15	Harris Intern 65.98 5 % 1992 Apr	235	29 Dec 72 maturity	$ 15 1/6	1.34-	1.99
$15	Holiday Inns 28.57 8 % 1985 Oct	94	1 May 71 maturity	$ 35	72.03	3.66
$50	Honeywell Capit 8.33 6 % 1986 Nov	86 1/2	1 Jul 72 maturity	$ 120	29.95	3.26
$20	Honeywell Overs 9.71 5 % 1983 Feb	93 1/2	15 Aug 68 maturity	$ 103	20.57	3.26
$50	Ina Overs Fin 30.93 6 % 1997 Aug	106	1 May 78 maturity	$ 32 1/3	2.77-	6.24
$50	Int Stand Elect 18.48 5 % 1988 Feb	88 1/2	15 Aug 68 maturity	$ 54 1/9	54.19	8.58
$16	Int Stand Elect 15.15 5 1/4 % 1988 Dec	71 1/2	1 Jun 69 maturity	$ 66	67.94	8.58
$25	Int Stand Elect 16.84 6 % 1989 Nov	77 1/2	15 May 70 maturity	$ 59 2/5	62.96	8.58
$50	Int Telephone 17.82 4 3/4 % 1987 Oct	72	15 Apr 73 maturity	$ 56 1/8	43.04	8.58
$12	Int Utilities 76.85 5 1/4 % 1986 Jun	116	1 Aug 67 maturity	$ 13 1/7	2.43-	6.08
$20	Intercont Hotel 72.83 7 % 1986 Jun	81 1/2	29 Mar 72 maturity	$ 13 3/4	156.14	
$15	Ise Fin Holding 24.56 4 1/2 % 1986 Mar	77	1 Jan 67 maturity	$ 40 5/7	10.97	8.58
$20	Itt Sheraton 18.35 6 1/2 % 1989 Jul	79	1 Feb 70 / 15 Jul 88	$ 54 1/2	52.41	8.50
$25	Jonathan Logan 19.16 4 3/4 % 1983 Jun	79	15 Dec 68 maturity	$ 52 1/5	258.20	6.67
$30	Kaiser Aluminum 40.60 5 % 1988 Feb	89	1 Aug 69 maturity	$ 24 5/8	5.62	5.78
$30	Kidde Walter 15.84 5 % 1989 Feb	78	1 Sep 69 maturity	$ 63 1/7	37.29	5.02
dm 100	Kraftco Intern 6.49 7 1/2 % 1985 Sep	99 3/4	1 May 71 / 31 Aug 85	dm 154	92.02	6.36
$30	Lear Petrol Lac 42.86 5 % 1989 Jun	103 1/2	15 Jun 79 maturity	$ 22 1/3	12.98	
$40	Leasco Intern 14.13 5 % 1989 Jan	184	1 Sep 69 maturity	$ 62	4.30-	2.97
$60	Ltv Intern 39.15 5 % 1988 Jul	64	1 Feb 69 maturity	$ 25 5/9	48.69	
$30	Marine Midland 25.00 5 % 1988 May	75	15 Dec 68 maturity	$ 40	87.50	5.63
$15	Marriott Corp 32.43 5 % 1988 Oct	78	15 May 74 maturity	$ 29 8/9	11.02	
$30	Masco Corp 31.01 4 1/2 % 1988 Jan	86	1 Sep 73 maturity	$ 32 1/4	4.66	2.26
$25	Massmutual Mtge 31.01 6 3/4 % 1987 Jul	71	15 Mar 73 maturity	$ 32 1/4	65.03	11.34
$30	Mcdermott Ray 59.70 4 3/4 % 1987 Oct	163	1 May 73 maturity	$ 16 3/4	3.35-	4.96
$15	Mds Capital 12.30 5 1/2 % 1989 May	58 1/2	1 Jan 70 maturity	$ 82	222.49	
$20	Mohasco Intern 20.62 5 % 1987 Jun	56	15 Mar 73 maturity	$ 48 1/2	268.27	12.30
$25	Monsanto Intern 11.63 4 1/2 % 1985 Oct	88	1 May 66 maturity	$ 86	42.79	4.79
$50	Morgan Jp Overs 19.14 4 1/4 % 1987 Jun	92	15 Jun 72 maturity	$ 52 1/4	.63-	5.79
$30	Motorola Intern 25.20 4 1/2 % 1983 Jul	121	1 Feb 69 maturity	$ 39 2/3	.01-	2.92
$30	Nabisco Intern 39.60 5 1/4 % 1988 Mar	95	15 Sep 68 maturity	$ 25 1/4	.05-	6.75
$7	National Can 53.48 5 3/8 % 1987 Dec	116	1 Jun 69 maturity	$ 18 5/7	1.88-	3.98
$50	Nicor Overs Fin 27.39 10 3/4 % 1995 May	109 1/4	1 Dec 80 maturity	$ 36 1/2	15.58	7.77
$26	Norwich Overs 20.41 4 3/4 % 1985 Dec	82	15 Dec 69 maturity	$ 49	43.59	5.00
$25	Owens Illinois 36.56 4 1/2 % 1987 Jul	99	1 Feb 73 maturity	$ 27 1/8	.08-	4.47
$30	Pan American 62.62 5 1/4 % 1988 Sep	67	1 May 69 maturity	$ 16	145.83	
$25	Penney Jc Europ 18.35 6 % 1989 Dec	77	1 Jul 70 maturity	$ 54 1/2	52.60	6.69
$35	Penney Jc Inter 11.91 4 1/2 % 1987 Aug	74	1 Aug 73 maturity	$ 84	126.04	6.69
$10	Pioneer Resear 20.00 6 1/2 % 1984 Dec	75 1/2	15 Jul 70 maturity	$ 50	571.11	
$8	Plywood-Champio 37.38 5 1/4 % 1983 Feb	93	1 Jan 69 maturity	$ 26 3/4	.81	5.63
$10	Ramada Capital 64.23 6 1/4 % 1986 Nov	76 1/2	15 Jul 72 maturity	$ 15 4/7	53.70	1.55
$50	Rca Intern 18.18 5 % 1988 Feb	75	1 May 68 maturity	$ 55	75.53	7.66
$50	Revlon Incorp 25.16 4 3/4 % 1987 Apr	116 1/2	2 Jan 73 maturity	$ 39 3/4	1.99-	3.38
$26	Revlon Intern 29.41 4 3/4 % 1983 Jun	137 1/2	2 Jan 69 maturity	$ 34	1.06-	3.38
$50	Reynolds Metals 22.34 5 % 1988 Jun	84	31 Mar 69 maturity	$ 44 3/4	16.11	6.80
$12	Saxon Industrie 66.67 5 3/4 % 1987 Oct	61 1/2	30 Apr 73 maturity	$ 15	67.73	
$15	Scm Overseas 22.06 5 1/4 % 1989 Mar	79	1 Jan 70 maturity	$ 45 1/3	42.54	5.17
$15	Searle Intern 54.55 4 3/4 % 1988 May	120	1 Jan 69 maturity	$ 18 1/3		2.36
$30	Southland Corp 28.41 5 % 1987 Jul	77	1 Feb 73 maturity	$ 35 1/5	28.30	4.54
$15	Spectra-Physics 23.39 8 % 1994 Dec	102	15 Dec 79 maturity	$ 42 3/4	35.21	
$40	Sperry Rand 19.42 4 1/4 % 1988 Feb	93 1/2	15 Mar 74 maturity	$ 51 1/2	.06	3.46
$50	Squibb Intern 17.54 4 1/4 % 1987 Jun	76 1/2	15 May 73 maturity	$ 57	32.14	3.45
$75	Texaco (Europe) 22.60 4 1/2 % 1988 Jul	86	15 Apr 69 maturity	$ 44 1/4	3.90	6.55
$25	Texas Int Airl 68.97 7 1/2 % 1993 Aug	79	15 Apr 79 maturity	$ 14 1/2	27.28	1.78
$7	Thermo Electron 33.17 7 % 1984 Jul	94	15 Jan 70 maturity	$ 30 1/7	3.98	
$10	Trw Intern 19.05 5 % 1988 Feb	88	1 Feb 69 maturity	$ 52 1/2	10.33	5.25
$25	Tyco Intern 16.26 5 % 1984 Mar	80	1 Nov 69 maturity	$ 61 1/2	43.13	2.91
$25	Tyco Intern 47.62 8 1/2 % 1988 Jun	162	1 Jun 78 maturity	$ 21	1.83-	2.91
$50	Union Carbide 17.70 4 3/4 % 1982 Jul	94	1 May 68 maturity	$ 56 1/2	20.36	6.80
$15	Ward Foods o/s 23.26 5 3/4 % 1988 Nov	56	1 Jun 69 maturity	$ 43	285.28	
$15	Warner Lambert 43.48 4 1/4 % 1981 Mar	93 1/2	1 Jun 67 maturity	$ 23	7.53	6.40
$40	Warner Lambert 20.83 4 1/2 % 1987 Apr	74 1/2	1 Apr 73 maturity	$ 48	78.80	6.69
$30	Warner Lambert 16.26 4 1/4 % 1988 Apr	72	1 Apr 76 maturity	$ 61 1/2	121.40	6.40
$20	Warner Lambert 34.48 4 1/2 % 1988 Aug	74	1 May 69 maturity	$ 29	7.38	6.40
$75	Xerox Corp 6.76 5 % 1988 Dec	73	1 Jan 75 maturity	$ 148	92.93	5.00

— HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS —
On convertibles having a conversion premium of less than 10%.

Amt	Security	Middle Price	Conv. Period	Conv.Pr p/Sh	Conv. Prem.	Curr. Yld %
$15	Com Psychiatric 27.21 8 1/2 % 1995 Mar	95 1/2	1 Mar 80 maturity	$ 36 3/4	8.40	2.22
$25	Sankyo Electric Co 8 1/4 % 1995 Mar	95 3/4	1 Apr 80 / 20 Mar 95	yen 667 - 594 2/3	9.50	1.92
$50	Enserch Finance 33.05 9 1/2 % 1994 Dec	113 3/4	15 Jul 80 / 10 Dec 94	$ 30 1/4	3.88	5.19
$15	Asics Corporation 5 3/4 % 1993 Jan	69 3/4	1 Sep 78 / 8 Jan 93	yen 541 - 538 1/2	4.92	2.09
$20	Galveston-Houst 38.77 8 3/4 % 1994 Apr	112	15 Apr 79 / 14 Apr 94	$ 32 1/2	.07	1.32
$25	Esselte Ab 7 3/4 % 1989 May	100	15 Sep 79 / 5 May 89	skr 159 / skr 152 1/9	4.93-	3.44
$15	Daiwa House Industry 7 1/4 % 1991 Mar	94	1 Aug 76 / 15 Mar 91	yen 541 - 386 4/9	4.41-	2.63
$35	Babcock Nederland 7 % 1992 Oct	92	17 Apr 78 / 15 Sep 92	p 125 - p 93 1/3	7.67-	5.73
$30	Unit Overs Bk 468.49 6 1/2 % 1988 Nov	86	1 May 74 / 10 Nov 88	s$ 4.95- $ 2 1/8	3.25-	2.45
$7	Thermo Electron 33.17 7 % 1984 Jul	94	15 Jan 70 maturity	$ 30 1/7	3.98	
$30	Borden Overseas 34.78 6 3/4 % 1991 Jul	92	15 Apr 72 maturity	$ 28 3/4	5.27	7.56
$25	Thorn Intern 7 % 1988 Jul	96	1 Nov 78 / 18 Jul 88	p 367 - p 296 1/3	3.24-	3.95
$40	Ajinomoto Co Inc 7 3/4 % 1995 Mar	106 3/4	11 Feb 80 / 24 Mar 95	yen 615.50- 546 5/7	1.25-	1.69
$50	Toshiba 7 1/4 % 1994 Sep	102 1/4	1 Nov 79 / 29 Sep 94	yen 198 - 188	2.42-	2.54
$7	Carrier o/s 34.48 6 % 1989 Dec	86	31 Jul 70 maturity	$ 29	2.67-	9.95
$20	Nitto Electric Ind 6 % 1994 Sep	86 3/4	1 Jul 79 / 29 Sep 94	yen 735 - 719 1/2	6.15	1.28
$30	Asahi Optical Co Ltd 7 % 1994 Mar	101 1/4	1 Nov 79 / 15 Mar 94	yen 526.10- 509 2/9	3.45-	1.40

— Explanation of Symbols —

CNS	Canadian Dollar	SDR	Special Drawing Rights
ECU	European Currency Unit	Y	Yen
EUA	European Unit of Account	LFR	Luxembourg Franc
L	Pound Sterling	SFR	Swiss Franc
DM	Deutsche Mark	FF	French Franc
NMD	Norwegian Kroner - DM		

NEW YORK (AP) — Weekly Over the Counter stocks giving the high, low and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the NASD Inc., are not actual transactions but are interdealer prices at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, markdown or commission.

Sales supplied by NASD.

Over-the-Counter

Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
[illegible]				

(Continued on Page 15)

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Basis	29 Aug. 80	28 Nov. 80	Option for Feb. 1981 start on 4th Aug. 80
590	36.00-39.00	62.00-66.00	
610	30.00-33.00	56.00-60.00	
630	23.00-26.00	50.00-54.00	
650	18.00-21.00	39.00-43.00	
670	14.00-18.00	33.00-37.00	

New market hours 9.00 a.m. till 7.30 p.m.
Put options available on request.
Gold bullion 603.00-606.00

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 305

BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE

U.S. $50,000,000 Floating Rate Notes 1979-1989

In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Notes, the rate of interest has been fixed at 9 7/16% per annum for the interest period running from June 20th, 1980, to September 20th, 1980.

Consolidated Trading Of NYSE Listings

Week Ended June 21, 1980

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Chge
City Invest	5,046,100	29	26 1/4	28	+1 1/4
IBM	2,471,000	60 1/8	57 3/8	57 3/8	—1
Amer T&T	2,186,300	55 1/4	52 5/8	52 7/8	—2 1/4
Sony Corp	1,961,100	18 1/4	9 3/4	18 1/8	+1/8
Texaco Inc	1,668,800	37 1/4	36	36 1/4	—3/4
Gen Motors	1,555,200	49 1/4	46 3/4	47 5/8	—1 1/4
Mobil	1,498,200	77 3/4	72	72 1/4	—3 3/4
Citicorp	1,467,000	22 3/4	21 5/8	22 1/4	—1/4
Occident Pet	1,458,000	28 1/4	26 3/8	27	—7/8
GulfWst s	1,451,000	16 7/8	16	16 1/4	—1/2
East Kodak	1,363,800	58 1/2	55 5/8	57 1/8	+1 1/8
Int T&T	1,338,700	28 1/2	26 7/8	27	—1 1/8
Tex Util	1,336,000	19	18 1/8	18 7/8	+1/8
Exxon	1,318,100	69 1/4	66 7/8	67 1/2	+1/4
Gen Elec	1,288,200	50 1/8	49 1/2	50 1/8	+1/8
Gulf Oil	1,187,100	42 3/8	41	41 1/4	—7/8
Dart Ind	1,164,000	44 1/2	42 3/4	42 7/8	—1 1/8
duPont	1,117,600	43 3/4	41 1/2	41 7/8	
SearsRoeb	1,115,500	17 3/4	16 7/8	17 1/8	+3/8
MidSouUt	1,110,000	14 1/4	13 7/8	13 7/8	+1/4

Issues Trades In: 2,124
Advances: 860 ; declines: 1,054 ; unchanged: 210
New highs: 133 ; new lows: 16

Volume

This week	194,950,000 shares
Last Week	211,838,080 shares
1979 same week	168,440,080 shares
1980 to date	5,033,505,702 shares
1979 to date	3,462,450,800 shares
1978 to date	3,271,690,080 shares

INTERNATIONAL BIDDING

INCOBRASA - INDUSTRIAL E COMERCIAL BRASILEIRA S.A., foreseeing the modernization of its industrial unit located in Canoas (RS) is interested in acquiring machines and equipment for the industrialization of soyabeans. This communication is to invite interested parties to present their proposals in writing to the following address: Praça Senador Florêncio n° 12 - 10° andar - Porto Alegre - RS - CEP 90000 - Brasil.

NEW YORK (AP)— The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net Asset Value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

Mutual Funds

Closing Prices June 20, 1980

	Bid	Ask
Acorn F	23.47	NL
ADV	12.95	NL
Afuture	14.07	NL
AIM Funds:		
CvYld	12.32	13.18
Edson	11.17	11.95
HiYld	10.55	11.28
Alpha F	14.58	NL
A BirthT	12.43	13.58
American Funds:		
A Bal	8.50	9.29
Amcp	10.96	11.98
A Mutl	11.14	12.17
An Gth	8.00	8.74
Bond	13.44	14.69
Fd Inv	7.51	8.21
GvSec	22.28	22.68
Grwth	10.30	11.26
Incom	7.95	8.69
ICA	8.34	9.11
N Pers	7.50	8.20
Wsh Mt	6.64	7.26
Amer General:		
Cap Bd	7.61	8.32
Entrp	9.71	10.61
HI Yld	10.81	11.59
Mun B	19.66	20.64
Ventr	19.00	20.77
Cmstk	10.82	11.83
Exch	33.54	NL
Fd Am	9.56	18.45
Grow	24.74	NL
Harbr	10.82	11.83
Pace	22.13	24.19
Provid	3.85	4.15
A GthFd	9.17	9.89
A Herita	2.60	NL
A Ins&Ind	5.22	5.70
A Invest	9.87	NL
A Invinc	12.67	NL
A NtGth	3.82	4.17
Amway	7.93	8.48
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd B	8.28	9.00
Incom	4.61	5.01
Stock	7.68	8.39
BLCGr	14.27	15.59
BLCInc	12.26	13.39
Babs Inc	1.64	NL
Babs Inv	11.30	NL
Beac Gth	10.51	NL
Beac Hill	10.36	NL
Berger Group:		
100 Fd	10.96	NL
101 Fd	9.73	NL
Boston Co:		
IPI Inc	15.37	16.62
Jhn Cap	24.36	NL
Bost Fnd	10.05	10.98
Bull&Bear Gp:		
Capm	9.54	NL
Captl S	10.22	NL
Golcn	13.23	NL
Calvin Bullock:		
Bullck	14.60	15.96
Candn	9.35	10.22
Divid	2.79	3.05
Montn	11.79	12.89
NtWS	9.65	10.55
TxFree	11.31	11.87
Cnt Shs	11.32	12.20
ChHrYd	11.30	11.90
Chart Fd	18.29	19.99
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	7.62	8.33
Front	6.41	7.01
Share	8.34	9.11
Specl	9.42	10.30
Chp Dir	16.49	NL
Chem Fd	8.65	9.45
Chestnut	30.85	NL
Colonial Funds:		
Fund	10.24	11.19
Grwth	6.51	7.11
HI Yield	8.09	8.84
Incom	7.57	8.27
Optn	10.65	11.64
Tax Mg	15.15	16.56
Colu Gth	19.07	NL
Cwlth AB	1.12	1.21
Cwlth CD	1.57	1.70
Comp Bd	9.04	9.72
Comp Fd	8.95	9.62
Concord	17.53	NL
Connecticut Genl:		
Fund	12.89	13.94
Incom	7.25	7.84
Mun Bd	8.40	9.08
Cons Inv	11.50	11.87
Constel G	14.21	NL
Constitu	48.80	NL
Cont Mut	7.23	NL
Ctry Cap	13.02	14.08
Delaware Group:		
Decat	14.25	15.57
Delaw	13.37	14.61
Delch	8.79	9.61
Tx Fre	7.88	8.25
Delta	7.17	7.84
Dir Cap	2.29	NL
DodCx Bl	23.32	NL
DodCx St	18.42	NL
Drex Bur	13.02	NL
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	13.97	15.27
Levge	21.91	23.95
N Nine	9.69	NL
Spl Inc	7.38	NL
Tax Ex	12.84	NL
Thrd C	22.81	NL
Eagl Gth	9.23	10.09
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	8.17	8.81
Fours	9.12	NL
Grwth	14.80	15.96
Incom	5.20	5.61
Specl	9.70	10.46
Stock	10.56	11.39
Eltun Tr	18.06	
Eltun Tx	9.03	
Evrgrn	28.95	NL
Fairfld	13.13	14.35
Frm BG	12.65	13.83
Federated Funds:		
Am Ldr	8.47	9.06
Exch	24.93	NL
HI Icm	13.20	14.12
Optn	13.17	14.09
PenTF	16.21	16.97
Tx Fre	10.21	NL
US Gvt	8.90	NL
Fidelity Group:		
Aggrs	8.99	NL
Asset	12.53	NL
Bond	7.80	NL
Congrs	40.98	NL
Contfd	11.15	NL
Dstny	9.57	
Eq Inc	19.85	NL
Exch	28.91	NL
Magel	54.24	NL
Mun Bd	8.24	NL
Fidel	17.07	NL
Gvt Sec	10.35	NL
HI Yld	12.74	NL
Lt Mun	8.87	NL
Puritn	11.00	NL
Salem	4.60	NL
Thrift	9.99	NL
Trend	25.85	NL
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	6.82	NL
Indust	5.18	NL
Incom	8.58	NL
Fst Investors:		
Bnd Ap	14.12	15.22
Disco	7.32	8.00
Grwth	9.79	10.70
Incom	7.52	8.22
Optn	6.56	7.07
Stock	7.53	8.23
Tax Ex	9.45	10.19
44Wall	16.35	NL
Fnd Gth	4.63	5.06
Founders Group:		
Grwth	unavail	
Incom	unavail	
Mutal	unavail	
Specl	unavail	
Franklin Group:		
AGE	4.02	4.33
Brown	4.73	5.10
DNTC	10.70	11.54
Grwth	6.31	6.80
Utils	4.57	4.93
Incom	2.21	2.38
US Gov	8.13	8.77
Capit	8.70	9.38
Equit	5.02	5.41
Funds Inc:		
Cmrce	9.04	NL
Ind Tr	10.91	11.19
Pilot	8.65	NL
GTPac	12.37	NL
Gate Op	15.52	NL
GE S&S	29.52	NL
Gen Sec	12.10	NL
Grth Ind	14.00	NL
Hamilton:		
F HDA	4.54	4.96
Grwth	9.29	10.15
Incom	7.11	NL
Hart Gth	24.27	NL
Hart Lev	16.74	NL
Herold	139.47	NL
Hor Man	18.06	19.53
INA HIY	10.63	11.40
ISI Group:		
Grwth	5.81	6.35
Incom	3.88	4.24
Trst Sh	11.34	12.39
TrPa Sh	3.06	
Industry	5.76	NL
Iicap HY	14.86	15.72
IICap Ind	10.46	11.07
IICapTx	10.51	10.95
Int Invst	10.18	11.13
Inv Indic	1.26	
Inv Bos	11.03	11.89
Investors Group:		
IDS Bd	5.09	5.27
IDS Grt	9.16	9.95
IDS HIY	4.35	4.53
IDS ND	7.35	7.99
Mutl	9.27	10.08
Prog	3.83	4.16
Tax Ex	4.05	4.22
Stock	20.04	21.79
Select	8.27	8.90
Var Py	8.18	8.89
Inv Resh	6.05	6.61
Istel	32.19	NL
Ivy Fd	8.53	NL
JP Grth	11.69	12.71
Janus	23.10	NL
John Hancock:		
Bond	15.96	17.35
Grwth	8.45	9.18
Balan	8.53	9.27
Tax Ex	11.67	12.68
Kaufmn	2.81	NL
Kemper Funds:		
Incom	9.53	10.14
Grow	10.42	11.39
HI Yld	10.82	10.75
Mun B	9.00	9.45
Optn	13.02	14.23
Summ	15.57	17.02
Tech	10.69	11.68
Tot Rt	10.98	12.00
Keystone Funds:		
Cus B1	16.23	16.95
Cus B2	18.01	19.68
Cus B4	7.59	8.30
Cus K1	7.46	8.15
Cus K2	4.03	4.59
Cus S1	18.65	20.38
Cus S3	9.33	10.20
Cus S4	7.22	7.89
Internt	4.07	4.45
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	12.56	13.83
Grow	11.32	NL
Incom	9.15	NL
Resh	17.32	NL
Life Ins	10.14	11.08
Lindnr	10.05	NL
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	14.56	NL
Mut	34.37	NL
Lord Abbett:		
Affiltd	8.35	9.00
Bnd db	10.08	11.02
Dev Gt	14.17	15.49
Incom	2.98	3.21
Lutheran Bro:		
Fund	11.28	12.33
Incom	8.89	9.72
Muni	8.06	8.81
US Gov	9.30	10.16
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	8.97	
Indep	11.47	
Mass	12.21	13.34
Incm	12.80	
Mass Financl:		
MIT	11.47	12.37
MIG	10.93	11.78
MID	14.75	15.90
MCD	13.81	14.89
MFD	9.77	10.53
MFB	13.76	14.84
MMB	8.59	9.02
MFH	7.19	7.75
Mathers	20.75	NL
Merrill Lynch:		
Basic	11.54	12.02
Capit	15.69	16.78
Equ Bd	9.65	10.05
HI Inc	9.02	9.40
Muni	8.11	8.45
Spl Val	9.40	10.05
Mid AM	6.10	6.67
MMktOpt	17.51	18.58
MORY F	10.47	11.44
MSB Fd	15.62	NL
Mut Ben	9.72	10.62
MIF Funds:		
Fund	7.98	8.63
Grwth	4.84	5.23
NatBd	10.45	11.30
Mutual of Omaha:		
Amer	10.64	NL
Grwth	4.38	4.76
Incom	8.97	9.75
Tx Fre	12.26	13.33
Mut Shr	41.06	NL
NoessT	36.76	37.13
Nat Avia	8.15	NL
Nat Ind	14.92	NL
Nat Securities:		
Balan	9.93	10.71
Bond	4.01	4.32
Divid	4.86	5.24
Grwth	6.38	6.88
Pretd	6.70	7.22
Incom	5.78	6.23
Stock	9.01	9.71
Tax Ex	10.02	10.66
NELife Fund:		
Equit	18.60	20.22
Grwth	12.49	13.58
Incom	11.68	12.70
Ret Eq	18.05	19.62
TaxEx	7.53	7.88
Csh Mg	10.00	NL
Neuberger Berm:		
Enrgy	21.04	NL
Guard	31.55	NL
Librty	4.36	NL
Manht	3.50	NL
Partn	16.83	NL
Schus	12.99	NL
New Wld	12.42	NL
Newt Gt	15.82	NL
Newt Inc	8.45	NL
Nichola	14.02	NL
Nomura	9.86	10.80
Noreast	12.74	NL
NY Vent	16.83	18.39
Nuveen	8.44	8.84
Omega	15.04	15.16
One Wm	16.95	NL
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	8.83	9.65
HI Yld	21.47	23.02
Inc Bos	8.45	9.23
Optn	21.78	23.80
Specl	17.34	18.95
Tx Fre	8.12	NL
AIM	16.50	18.03
Time	11.96	13.07
OTC Sec	24.74	26.89
Param M	9.25	10.11
PaxWld	9.57	NL
Penn Sq	7.83	NL
Penn Mu	5.52	NL
Philo	9.49	10.37
Phoe Cap	10.71	11.70
Phoen Fd	10.08	11.02
Pilgrim Grp:		
Pilg Fd	14.80	15.96
Mag C	4.26	4.59
Mag In	8.33	8.98
Pioneer Fund:		
Fund	17.94	19.61
II Inc	10.58	11.56
Plan Inv	15.76	NL
Pilgrth	14.10	15.41
Plitrad	12.12	13.25
Price Funds:		
Grwth	12.11	NL
Incom	9.53	NL
N Era	18.34	NL
N Horiz	13.12	NL
Prime	10.00	NL
Tx Fre	9.05	NL
Pro Services:		
MedT	11.70	NL
Fund	7.54	NL
Incom	9.37	NL
Pru SIP	12.49	13.66
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	13.97	15.27
Int Eq	15.23	16.75
Georg	13.54	14.80
Grwth	12.69	13.21
HI Yld	17.02	18.25
Incom	6.99	7.50
Invest	8.00	8.74
Optn	13.24	14.47
Tax Ex	20.76	21.80
Vista	15.88	17.36
Voyag	13.71	14.98
Rainbw	3.14	NL
Revere	7.03	NL
Safeco Secur:		
Equit	10.61	NL
Grwth	13.66	NL
Inco	10.68	NL
StPaul Invest:		
Capit	12.05	12.82
Grwth	11.72	12.47
Specl	19.08	NL
Scudder Funds:		
Com St	12.47	NL
Devel	36.25	NL
Incom	12.42	NL
Intl Fd	18.51	NL
Man R	10.05	NL
MMB	9.02	NL
Specl	39.23	NL
Security Funds:		
Bond	8.40	8.64
Equty	5.88	6.43
Invest	8.59	9.39
Ultrd	13.65	14.92
Selected Funds:		
Am Shs	7.21	NL
Spl Shs	15.45	NL
Sentinel Group:		
Apex	3.55	3.88
Balan	7.82	8.55
Com S	12.87	14.07
Grwth	10.73	11.73
Sequoia	21.63	NL
Sentry	18.60	20.22
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	31.41	34.33
Incom	18.18	19.87
Invest	13.40	14.64
Sierra Gt	12.88	NL
Sherm D	8.22	NL
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	12.59	13.76
Incp	8.44	9.22
Invest	11.31	12.36
Trust	9.27	10.07
Vent	10.85	11.86
SB Eqty	unavail	
SB I&Gr	unavail	
SeGen In	13.29	13.92
Sw Invs	8.91	9.63
SwInInc	5.03	5.44
Sover In	13.61	14.33
State Bond Grp:		
Com St	5.08	5.55
Divers	5.21	5.69
Progrs	5.85	6.39
StFrm Gt	8.56	NL
StFrm Bl	12.01	NL
StStreet Inv:		
Exch	57.14	NL
Fedl	37.51	NL
Invest	59.71	60.08
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	2.87	NL
Assoc	.93	NL
Invest	1.39	NL
Ocean	8.35	NL
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	19.99	NL
Cap Op	16.91	NL
Stock	16.60	NL
Strat Inv	9.13	9.98
Strat Gth	19.05	NL
SunGrth	10.55	11.53
Survey	13.58	14.84
Tax Mgd	17.28	18.89
Tmpl Gt	6.51	7.11
Tmpl W	15.84	17.31
Trns Cap	8.21	8.92
Trns Inv	9.36	10.17
Trav Eq	13.44	14.69
Tudr Hd	8.06	NL
TwnC Gt	8.45	NL
TwnC Sel	11.36	NL
USAA Gt	9.56	NL
USAA Inc	10.62	NL
Unt Accu	5.88	NL
Unit Mut	9.88	NL
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	11.45	12.25
Nat Inv	7.51	8.10
U Cap	17.81	19.20
Un Inc	11.62	12.53
United Funds:		
Accm	7.85	8.58
Bond	6.15	6.72
Con Gr	10.88	11.89
Con Inc	9.69	10.59
Fiduc	25.13	27.46
HI Inc	15.49	16.93
Incom	9.19	10.04
Muni	7.88	8.21
Scien	8.06	8.81
Vang	8.46	9.25
Utd Svcs	6.24	NL
Value Line Fd:		
Fund	12.84	13.17
Incom	6.43	6.59
Lev Gt	15.91	16.32
Spl Sit	8.11	8.32
Vance Sanders:		
Incom	12.01	13.13
Invest	7.56	8.26
CapEf	42.08	NL
Comm	7.99	8.73
DeBstt	27.84	NL
Dverst	42.88	NL
ExBet	54.19	NL
ExFdt	67.98	NL
FidEt	32.49	NL
ScFIdt	40.38	NL
Specl	13.55	14.81
Vanguard Group:		
Explr	18.97	NL
Ft Idx	15.68	NL
Ivest	10.48	NL
Morg	9.24	NL
MuHY	10.49	NL
MuShl	14.97	NL
MuInt	12.52	NL
MuLg	11.29	NL
Wellsl	11.35	NL
Welltn	9.95	NL
IGBnd	8.65	NL
HIYBnd	9.73	NL
Wndsr	10.12	NL
Varied	unavail	
WallSt G	7.57	8.27
Wein Eq	24.24	NL
Wisc Inc	4.23	NL
Wood Struthers:		
deVeg	41.20	NL
Neuw	10.61	NL
Pine	11.49	NL

NL —No load (sales charge)
!— Previous day's quote.

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Agent Bank: Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York

American Exchange Options

For the Week Ending June 20, 1980

Option & price	Jun	Sep	Dec	Close
[illegible]				

o—Not traded. b—None offered.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Over-the-Counter

(Continued from Page 14)

Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
[illegible]				

Friday and Saturday Line Scores

FRIDAY'S GAMES
American League

Seattle 000 000 003—3 9 1
Baltimore 010 000 000—1 3 1
F.Bannister and Stinson; Palmer, Stoddard (9) and Dempsey. W—F.Bannister, 4-6. L—Palmer, 6-4. HRs—Seattle, T.Cox (1). Baltimore, Ayala (6).

California 073 041 050—20 26 2
Boston 000 000 002— 2 5 0
Tanana and Donohue; Renko, Drago (2), Billingham (5), Campbell (8) and Allenson. W—Tanana, 3-7. L—Renko, 4-1. HRs—California, Patek 3 (4), Miller (1), Thompson (6), Lansford (7).

Toronto 001 001 000—2 5 3
Texas 000 002 12x—5 11 0
Clancy, Garvin (6), McLaughlin (7) and Whitt; Jenkins and Sundberg. W—Jenkins, 5-5. L—Garvin, 1-3. HRs—Toronto, Bosetti (4). Texas, Roberts.

Milwaukee 010 100 521—10 15 3
Kansas City 000 201 020— 5 9 1
Haas, Castro (7) and C.Moore; Leonard, Pattin (7) and Porter. W—Haas, 7-4. L—Leonard, 7-6.

Oakland 001 001 023— 7 13 1
New York 024 020 25x—15 14 3
McCatty, Hamilton (5) and Heath; Tiant, R.Davis (6) and Cerone, Oates (7). W—Tiant, 6-3. L—McCatty, 6-7. HRs—Oakland, Revering (9). New York, Spencer (4), Re.Jackson (17), Oates (1), Revering (9).

Detroit 010 011 000 02—5 9 0
Chicago 000 001 002 00—3 8 1
Petry, Lopez (9) and Wockenfuss; Burns, Farmer (10), Trout (11) and Kimm, Foley (7). W—Lopez, 6-3. L—Farmer, 5-2. HRs—Detroit, Parrish (9), Wockenfuss (8); Chicago, Lemon (5).

Cleveland 000 003 000 000 001—4 14 0
Minnesota 000 010 101 000 000—3 10 0
Spillner, Monge (7), V.Cruz (10), Stanton (15) and Hassey, Diaz (13); Erickson, Verhoeven (6), Corbett (10), Arroyo (14), Kaasman (14), Redfern (15) and Wynegar. W—V.Cruz, 4-3. L—Redfern, 6-4. HR—Cleveland, Hargrove (8).

National League

Chicago 010 101 100—4 9 1
Atlanta 000 010 100—2 9 1
McGlothen, Tidrow (6), Sutter (7) and Foote; Boggs, Camp (7), Hrabosky (8) and Nahorodny. W—McGlothen, 4-4. L—Boggs, 3-3. HR—Chicago, K.Henderson (2).

St. Louis 400 000 300—7 13 0
Cincinnati 003 002 000—5 9 1
B.Forsch, Frazier (6), Seaman (7) Littlefield (8) and Simmons; Seaver, Moskau (5), Hume (7) and Bench. W—Seaman, 1-0. L—Hume, 3-7. HRs—St. Louis, T.Kennedy 2 (3); Cincinnati, Driessen (8).

Philadelphia 100 000 000—1 7 2
San Francisco 000 112 10x—5 7 0
Larson, Lagrow (7) and Boone; Ripley and May. W—Ripley, 2-1. L—Larson, 0-2. HR—San Francisco, Clark (13).

Montreal 000 011 000—2 9 1
San Diego 000 300 01x—4 8 0
Sanderson, F.Norman (5), Bahnsen (6), Fryman (8) and Carter; Mura, Kinney (6), Blair (6), Shirley (8). W—Mura, 1-2. L—Sanderson, 6-4.

New York 300 000 000—3 7 0
Los Angeles 200 000 002—4 12 2
Zachry, Reardon (9) and Stearns; Welch, S.Howe (9) and Scioscia. W—S.Howe, 2-3. L—Zachry, 1-4.

Pittsburgh 002 000 002—4 7 0
Houston 150 000 00x—6 13 1
Candelaria, Scurry (8) and Ott; K.Forsch, Sambito (9) and Ashby. W—K.Forsch, 8-5. L—Candelaria, 4-6. HR—Pittsburgh, Easler (11).

SATURDAY'S GAMES
American League

Cleveland 000 010 001—2 12 0
Minnesota 001 010 10x—3 8 0
Garland and Diaz; Zahn, Verhoeven (9), D.Jackson (9) and Wynegar. W—Zahn, 6-9. L—Garland, 2-1.

California 003 000 010—4 9 0
Boston 110 000 000—2 6 0
Knapp, Clear (8), Hassler (9) and Donohue; Rainey, Remmerswaal (5) and Rader. W—Knapp, 2-4. L—Rainey, 7-3.

Detroit 000 020 200—4 10 1
Chicago 010 000 000—1 5 2
Wilcox and Parrish; Baumgarten, Hoyt (7) and Kimm. W—Wilcox, 7-4. L—Baumgarten, 1-4.

Oakland 102 000 000—3 9 1
New York 310 000 01x—5 5 1
M.Norris and Heath; John, Gossage (8) and Cerone. W—John, 10-2. L—M.Norris, 8-5. HRs—New York, Spencer (5), Nettles (11).

Seattle 000 000 000—0 5 2
Baltimore 000 333 00x—9 11 0
D.Roberts, Beattie (5), Dressler (8) and Stinson; Stone and Dempsey. W—Stone, 9-3. L—D.Roberts, 1-1. HR—Baltimore, Murray (12).

Milwaukee 102 001 100—5 11 0
Kansas City 000 000 001—1 9 1
Sorensen and Martinez; Splittorff, Eastwick (7) and Porter. W—Sorensen, 7-4. L—Splittorff, 4-4. HRs—Milwaukee, Money 2 (9).

Toronto 010 000 000—1 7 0
Texas 000 001 001—2 11 2
Jefferson, Garvin (7), McLaughlin (8) and Davis; Matlack and Sundberg. W—Matlack, 4-3. L—McLaughlin, 3-4.

National League

St. Louis 200 100 200—5 8 2
Cincinnati 100 001 51x—8 10 0
Otten, Seaman (7), Littlefield (7), R.Thomas (8) and T.Kennedy; Pastore and Nolan. W—Pastore, 9-3. L—Littlefield, 2-7. HRs—St.Louis, Hendrick (14). Cincinnati, Nolan (1).

Philadelphia 010 010 001—3 7 0
San Francisco 001 130 04x—9 12 0
Lerch, Reed (7) and Boone; Whitson and Sadek. W—Whitson, 5-7. L—Lerch, 2-9.

Pittsburgh 100 010 000—2 11 0
Houston 100 200 10x—4 9 0
Blyleven, Romo (7), G.Jackson (7) and Ott; Ruhle, LaCorte (8), Sambito (9). W—Ruhle, 5-1. L—Blyleven, 2-7. HRs—Pittsburgh, O.Moreno (2), Houston, Howe (2).

New York 000 000 000—0 6 1
Los Angeles 301 000 10x—5 13 0
Swan, Housman (5), Reardon (8) and Trevino, Stearns (7); Reuss and Scioscia. W—Reuss, 8-1. L—Swan, 5-5. HRs—Los Angeles, Garvey (15), Baker (16).

Montreal 200 020 021—7 12 0
San Diego 000 000 031—4 8 0
Lean, Sosa (8) and Carter; Curtis, D.Acquisto (6), Blair (8), Kinney (8) and Fahey. W—Lea, 2-1. L—Curtis, 3-5. HR—Montreal, Dawson (8).

Orantes Granted $2,800 Award In French Mixup

LONDON, June 22 (UPI) — Manuel Orantes, who was ousted from the French International tennis championships when he failed to agree to a delay in his fourth round match against Guillermo Vilas, has been awarded $2,800 in compensation, the Men's International Professional Tennis Council announced.

The French Open committee was criticized for acting improperly in granting Vilas a 45-minute delay because of illness. Vilas lost in the next round and later underwent an appendectomy in Paris.

The sum of $2,800, to be paid by the French tournament organizers, represented what Orantes would have received if he had won the match, the council said.

More Sports On Page 17

Chicago Exchange Options

For the Week Ending June 20, 1980

Option & price	Jun	Sep	Dec	Close
[illegible]				

Total volume 160,142
Open interest 2,812,015
a—Not traded. b—None offered. p—Put.

Consolidated Trading Of AMEX Listings

Week Ended 21 June, 1980

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Chge
HouOilM	2,574,400	30	26¾	29¼	+2⅜
HuskyOGs	2,064,700	15½	30½	15	+1⅝
GifCons	952,400	29	27¼	27¾	—1
ImperOilAg	588,500	37½	35⅜	36⅛	—1⅛
McCullOil	489,100	13½	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
RangerOil s	484,400	30	27⅜	28	—½
DomePetr p	398,800	71⅛	67⅜	69½	+⅛
DelhiOil s	309,200	60	52⅛	53⅜	—⅛
TritonOG n	251,000	27⅛	23⅜	24	—⅛
Syntex Corp	246,300	38⅝	36½	36⅞	—⅛

Volume: 24,360,000 shares
Year to Date: 698,430,000 shares
Issues traded in: 944
Advances: 379 ; declines: 403 ; unchanged: 162
New Highs: 60 ; new lows: 15

Kredietlux Indices

(Base 100 May 1, 1977)

	June 20, 1980
Industrials, US $	84.666
Int'l Institutions	89.326
Canadian $	89.473
UC 17	127.675
UC 9	86.802
DM	95.18
Guilders	95.614
FF	99.924
F Lux	98.725

Treasury Bills

	Bid	Ask	Yld
6-24-1980	7.54	6.78	0.00
6-26	7.59	6.83	6.93
8-21	6.72	6.46	6.62
8-28	6.72	6.48	6.65
9-4	6.82	6.59	6.77
9-11	6.88	6.62	6.81
9-16	6.90	6.64	6.84
9-18	6.74	6.60	6.86
9-25	6.94	6.76	6.97
10-2	6.92	6.86	7.09
10-9	6.94	6.84	7.08
10-16	6.94	6.74	6.98
10-16	6.92	6.74	6.98
10-23	6.93	6.77	7.02
10-30	6.97	6.79	7.06
11-6	7.02	6.84	7.12
11-13	7.05	6.89	7.19
11-20	7.05	6.89	7.18
11-28	7.05	6.89	7.20
12-4	7.02	6.88	7.20
12-11	7.02	6.88	7.21
12-18	6.91	6.85	7.19
1-2-1981	7.08	6.85	7.23
1-29	7.20	7.02	7.39
2-26	7.34	7.14	7.54
3-26	7.35	7.19	7.62
4-23	7.36	7.22	7.68
5-21	7.49	7.29	7.79
6-18	7.38	7.22	7.74

Subject to Federal taxes but not to State income taxes.

...midt Backs Bank 'Safety Net'

...E, June 22 (AP-DJ) — ...rman Chancellor Helmut ... suggested today at the ...ession of the seven-nation ... summit that private ...perating in international ...night need a "safety net" ... them against the risks of ...huge volumes of petrodol... ...n government spokesman ...elling told reporters.

... of the idea were not made ...and it was not immediate... ...up for further discussion ...r government leaders, ...n for various delegations ...l.

...oelling reported that Mr. ... told his colleagues from the United States, Japan, France, Britain, Italy and Canada that the explosive growth of the international currency markets was a matter of great concern. The West German leader offered the summit some detailed suggestions of how to deal with this phenomenon, Mr. Boelling said, but cited only the "safety net" idea specifically.

The concept of a "safety net" to protect commercial banks from the growing risk of financing oil-related balance of payments deficits in many developing nations was put forward earlier this month at a banking convention in New Orleans by Wilfried Guth, chief executive of Deutsche Bank.

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Amsterdam, 18th June, 1980

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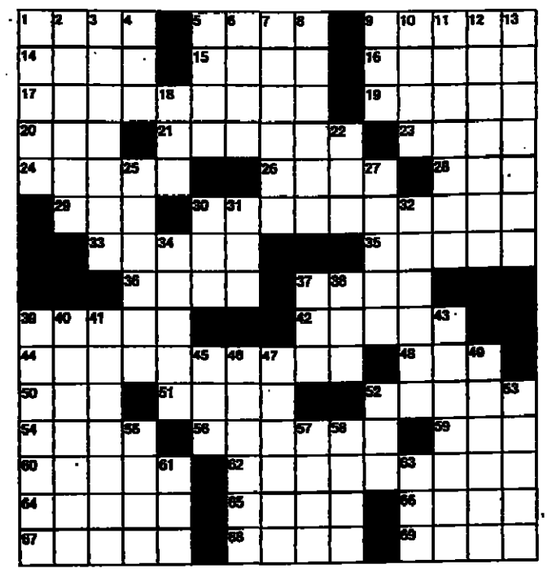
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CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Isinglass
5 Leeway
9 Homophone for seams
14 West of Hollywood
15 Imperfect goods: Abbr.
16 Grant
17 Octopuses have many
19 Zodiac sign: 9/23-10/22
20 Lunch
21 He has a top job
23 He was, in old Rome
24 Kind of secret
26 Biographer Edwards
28 Needle: Comb. form
29 Initials of 1944
30 Sacred sanctuary
33 City and college in Mich.
35 Planes, e.g.
36 Heavy, unmusical clang
37 Show disapproval
39 Nomads' stops
42 As clear——
44 He reads the riot act
48 Scale notes
50 Sixty minutes in Milano
51 "And so live ——. . .": Keats
52 Runagates
54 Donizetti heroine
56 Melodic
59 German interjection
60 Eye: Comb. form
62 Heart chamber
64 Former stage star Lenore
65 Suffix with sermon
66 Vehicle for Ethan Frome
67 —— through (persevere)
68 This must go on
69 Dame Myra

DOWN

1 Ducks and drakes
2 Fancy; conceive
3 Choral composition
4 Pt. or qt.
5 Puerto——
6 Plinth
7 Like some houses, for short
8 Early cenobite
9 Maglie or Mineo
10 An Adams
11 Warm welcome
12 Something literally wonderful
13 Formal garden features
18 "Some —— born great . . .": Shak.
22 Brit. sea unit
25 Ancient Mexican
27 Insect: Comb. form
30 Hosiery shade
31 Make inquiries
32 Maestro Toscanini
34 Dayan of Israel
37 Shakespearean prince
38 Suffix with malt
39 Fragrant
40 Outer part of the ear
41 Basketball recruiter's consideration
43 Overwhelming defeat
45 Grape
46 Hysteria
47 ". . . him that —— in the wilderness": Isa. 40:3
49 Column bases
52 Part of H.R.H.
53 Bunkhouses
55 Others: Lat.
57 Not duped by
58 Ragout or burgoo
61 One of 12: Abbr.
63 Ending for fool

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

S	L	A	Y		G	A	L	A		C	A	B	L	E
P	O	L	E		A	G	O	G		A	B	E	A	D
A	G	E	S		D	E	A	R		V	E	R	G	E
	O	C	T	O	G	E	N	A	R	I	A	N	S	
		I	C	E			U	L	M					
S	U	N	B	A	T	H	E	R	S			T	A	J
A	B	O	U	T		F	I	L	E	T		D	A	N	E
M	O	L	L		S	W	I	T	S		E	U	G	E
B	A	T	E		O	D	O	R		A	S	P	E	R
A	T	E		A	U	T	O	R	A	C	E	R	S	
		A	S	K			O	R	E					
	B	P	L	U	S	S	T	U	D	E	N	T	S	
S	A	L	A	D		H	I	V	E		D	I	L	L
A	B	O	W	A		A	D	E	N		E	L	I	E
G	E	T	O	N		B	E	A	T		R	E	D	O

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	18	65	Fair	MADRID	25	77	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	15	59	Cloudy	MIAMI	28	82	Cloudy
ANKARA	23	73	Cloudy	MILAN	21	70	Overcast
ATHENS	27	81	Fair	MONTREAL	20	68	Cloudy
BEIRUT	26	79	Fair	MOSCOW	24	75	Cloudy
BELGRADE	28	82	Fair	MUNICH	16	61	Cloudy
BERLIN	14	57	Rain	NEW YORK	25	77	Fair
BRUSSELS	16	61	Cloudy	NICE	25	77	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	28	82	Fair	OSLO	13	54	Showers
BUDAPEST	25	77	Cloudy	PARIS	16	61	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	22	72	Overcast	PRAGUE	14	57	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	16	61	Cloudy	ROME	24	75	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	23	73	Foggy	SOFIA	26	79	Cloudy
DUBLIN	10	50	Showers	STOCKHOLM	19	66	Overcast
EDINBURGH	14	57	Overcast	TEHRAN	35	95	Fair
FLORENCE	23	73	Overcast	TEL AVIV	28	82	Fair
FRANKFURT	16	61	Overcast	TOKYO	22	72	Foggy
GENEVA	17	62	Cloudy	TUNIS	32	90	Fair
HELSINKI	19	66	Fair	VIENNA	15	59	Rain
HOUSTON	30	86	Showers	WARSAW	21	70	Rain
ISTANBUL	26	79	Fair	WASHINGTON	8	82	Fair
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Fair	ZURICH	16	61	Cloudy
LISBON	20	68	Overcast				
LONDON	10	50	Showers				
LOS ANGELES	25	77	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

(The daily weather map is unavailable today because of a strike by the French meteorological service.)

Pilot Probed After Landing At Wrong Airport in U.S.

TAMPA, Fla., June 22 (AP) — A Delta Air Lines pilot who overshot a commercial airport and landed a Boeing 727 and its 90 passengers at an Air Force base has been suspended pending an inquiry, federal officials say.

"The investigation will be pretty much, 'Now, how the hell did you do this?' " said Jack Barker, a spokesman for the Federal Aviation Administration in Atlanta.

Mr. Barker said yesterday that the pilot, whose name was not released, had been taken "off line" at FAA request.

After the detour to MacDill Air Force Base, Delta flight 604 landed safely at Tampa International Airport on Friday.

The pilot has 15 years of commercial flying experience and "an outstanding record," Delta spokesman William Berry said. "It's quite an embarrassment for a professional who's been flying that long," he added.

Delta blamed the confusion on poor visibility due to overcast skies.

The flight from Atlanta, which originated in Columbia, S.C., had been routine until the 5:36 p.m. landing, which came after the aircraft had been cleared for landing at Tampa International, eight miles from MacDill.

'Stop Alert'

Delta officials say the pilot thought he was in the right place when he broke through heavy clouds and saw the air base landing strip below.

When the jet touched down, a "stop alert" was issued from MacDill's control tower, an automatic response when an unauthorized aircraft lands at the base, Staff Sgt. Mark Goldstein said. A fire truck rushed to the runway to block the plane from taking off and an armed guard surrounded the craft.

"They converged on us like we were aliens," said passenger Joe Gandolfo of Lakeland, Fla.

Passengers were kept on board while the mistake was explained to military authorities. Less than an hour later, applause broke out in the cabin as the craft finally reached its destination.

If it is determined that the mistake was due to carelessness, the pilot could face a mandatory check of his flying skills and a disciplinary suspension, Mr. Barker said. "This wouldn't be serious enough so he would lose his license," he added. "This was nothing catastrophic."

Sgt. Goldstein said it could have been. No military aircraft were scheduled into MacDill at the time the jet landed, he said. "I hate to think what would have happened if there were."

Rep. Sam Gibbons, D-Tampa, said he would seek an inquiry by the House Ways and Means Committee's oversight subcommittee.

The pilot "just made a mistake. That's all there is to it," said John McGinnis, assistant tower chief at Tampa International. "Fortunately, it didn't have disastrous consequences. The poor guy, I can imagine his feelings."

Aeroflot Adds Managua

MOSCOW, June 22 (AP) — The Soviet airline Aeroflot will begin passenger service to Managua today, Tass announced yesterday. It did not say how frequent the flights would be.

PEANUTS



B.C.



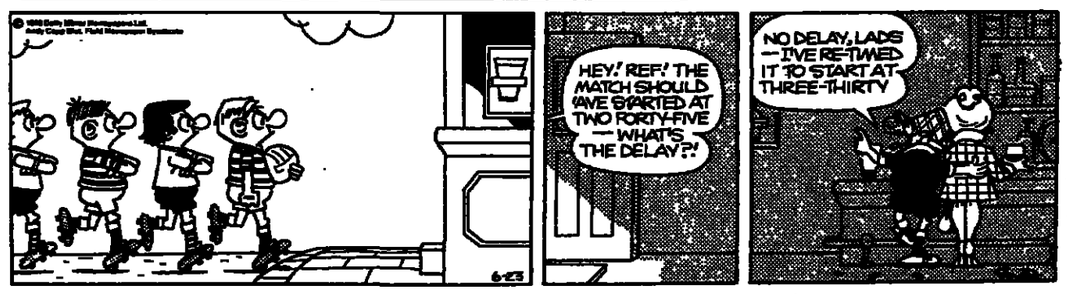
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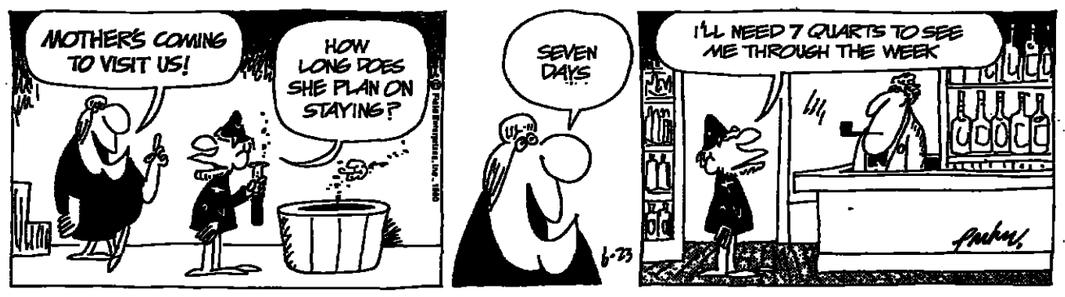
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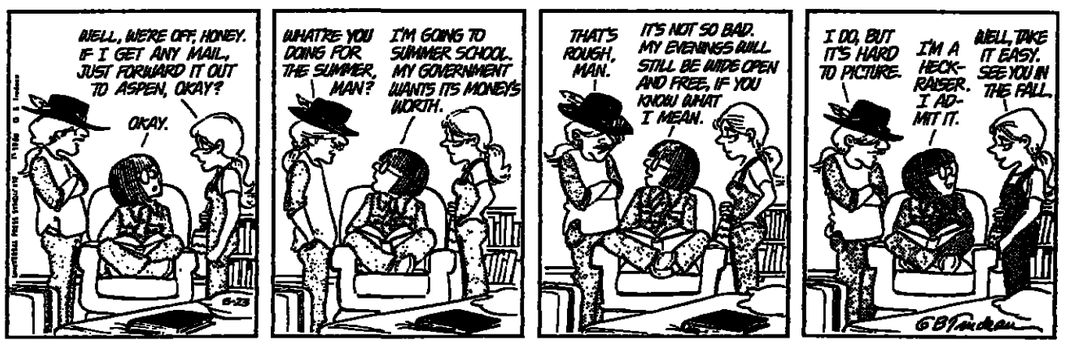
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Saturday's Jumbles: GUILT LOONY ROSARY PENMAN
Answer: The freeloader's favorite cake—"SPONGE"

DENNIS THE MENACE



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BOOKS

SMALL TOWN AMERICA
A Narrative History, 1620 to the Present
By Richard Lingeman. Putnam. Illustrated. 547 pp. $15.95.
Reviewed by John Leonard

RICHARD LINGEMAN, who was once upon a time an editor of the satirical quarterly Monocle, then an editor of The New York Times Book Review and is now an editor of The Nation magazine, is described on the jacket of his fine new book as having been "a native of New York for the past 20 years." In fact, he was born in Crawfordsville, Ind. If, in "Small Town America," he can't go home again, he seeks at least to exorcise the dream. The dream is of community and individualism on a human scale, of love in the sticks.

"Small Town America" is grand social history. It sweeps to generalization and stoops to anecdote. It is full of idealism and flimflam, corn and greed, sod and technology. It takes us from the usual New England theocracy of white churches and green commons to the frontier outposts of the western territories of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois; from the homesteads and prairie junctions of the Great Plains to the mining camps of California and Colorado; from the plantation to the mill town to the trading post to the company store to the tourist trap. Small, it tells us, has seldom been beautiful, although it often wanted to be.

Dreams and False Fronts

We dream of a covenant, of John Winthrop's "City Upon a Hill" populated by Thomas Jefferson's "yeomen" and Andrew Jackson's "common man," of neighborliness and the work ethic and gossip at the livery stable and credit at the general store, a family that is nuclear and a politics that is democratic and a sward that is green and "a family music of the evening" that consists of "the hum of the wheel, the noise of the loom and the flax-break" of pioneer women who, on the whole, would prefer to buy ready-made clothes from Sears, Roebuck by mail. If, though, like F. Scott Fitzgerald in "The Great Gatsby," we beat on, "boats against the current, borne back ceaselessly into the past," we discover authoritarians and conformists, speculators and real-estate sharpies, absentee landlords and vigilantes, bankers without enough money and railroad entrepreneurs with too much money, bribery and racism and false fronts and a class system as oppressive as anything to be found in old Europe.

To be fair, we also discover a spontaneous communitarian spirit even in the cow towns of Abilene and Dodge City, among rough Nevada gold prospectors and subsistence farmers stuck in a hog-and-corn economy. These pioneers may have turned away from God, but they insisted on law, except when Indians and Mexicans and blacks were involved. A Congress full of internal contradictions did manage to pass the Homestead Act, which encourages us to believe that the land belonged to the people who were willing to farm it. And the dream was not ignoble; the cheat was ignoble.

Lingeman's voyage of discovery takes him every which way. He explains why Chillicothe was a town of drunks and why Charles Dickens was horrified by Cairo, Ill., and why Chicago instead of St. Louis became the hog butcher of the world, and what we could expect to find in a midwestern general store, and how the railroads bought European immigrants and who tried to sabotage free rural mail delivery in order to fend off Sears, Roebuck. We learn, in easy lessons, an enormous amount about architecture, sexual mores, the canal system, state legislators who were "greased and swallowed," Mormons and city planning.

Mark Twain, who did some time in Virginia City, defines a mine as "a hole in the ground owned by a liar." Sinclair Lewis describes Floyd Dell in Chicago as "a faun at the barricades." Sherwood Anderson, Edgar Lee Masters, Vachel Lindsay, Booth Tarkington, Theodore Dreiser, Hamlin Garland, William Allen White, Carl Sandburg, Willa Cather are cited to prove interesting points. Ed Howe is rescued from obscurity. Lingeman swims in the literature: the "village rebels" told us everything we needed to know about the small town, but there were tears in their eyes as they scribbled.

Very few small towns in America could resist trolley cars, street numbers on the houses, paving, plumbing, plate-glass windows, electricity, the telephone, chautauqua, the circus, chain stores, the Rotary Club, shopping malls, Memorial Day and the Fourth of July. Progress and growth bore down on them like a locomotive; the small farmer and the free-lance craftsman never had a chance.

Solid Short

Lingeman wishes too hard. This is agreeable and regrettable. As small town crime, like small town alienation, reaches levels that would embarrass any big city, we have to wonder whether the Puritans weren't right, after all, about human nature. Maybe, lacking the fear of eternal punishment, somebody will always sell us short, and happy endings belong only in Hollywood movies filmed on false-front sets like the cowtowns before barbed wire. This is sad.

In Tombstone, Lingeman tells us, there was a memorable performance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." On stage, a real-life bloodhound pursued Eliza over the ice floes. A drunken cowboy, caught up in the drama, pulled his gun and shot and killed the dog. The audience beat up the cowboy. The next day, a hung-over cowboy offered his horse and his bankroll to pay for the dog. Off stage, the bloodhound was really the Industrial Revolution, and there were not enough cowboys in that world to kill him. This book makes one dream and weep.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

CHESS — By Robert Byrne

THERE is often an inverse disparity in the quality of play of a tournament winner and that of his competitors: The winner muddles through while the other players produce the brilliancies.

Explaining the phenomenon is impossible, but there was a striking example of it in the Louis D. Statham International Tournament in Lone Pine, Calif. The winner, Roman Dzindzikashvili, an Israeli grandmaster, had point after point tossed into his lap by opponents who seemed to have hoarded all their blunders for him.

Contrast his happy situation with that of Julio Kaplan, a Berkeley, Calif., international master. In at least two games, Kaplan created the best attacking play of the tournament, but at those times when he went astray, his opponents did not bobble the games back to him. Kaplan, who was born in Buenos Aires and grew up in the chess culture of Puerto Rico, tied for 18th place with an even score.

Kaplan's finest mating attack came at the expense of Vladimir Liberzon, an Israeli grandmaster, in the eighth round.

It was thought for many years that 4 N-B3 in conjunction with the exchange system, 5 PxP, NxP; 6 P-K4, NxN; 7 PxN, was out of place because of a possible pin of the knight. However, in the game between Margeir Petursson and Leonid Shamkovich in the sixth round — which duplicated the Kaplan-Liberzon game through White's eighth move — Black quickly got the worst of it after 8 . . . B-N5; 9 R-B1, 0-0; 10 B-K2, PxP; 11 PxP, P-K3; 12 0-0, N-B3; 13 P-Q5, PxP; 14 PxP, BxN; 15 BxB, N-K4; 16 B-K2, P-N3; 17 P-Q6!

The purpose of Kaplan's aggressive 14 P-KR4 and 15 P-R5 was to play 16 PxP, RPxP so that he could eventually bring his knight to KN5, after which Black would no longer have . . . P-KR3 at his disposal. To defeat this plan, Liberzon tried the radical 15 . . . PxP, but this inspired Kaplan to take advantage of the weakened king's wing with the ambitious pawn sacrifice 16 P-Q5!?, PxP; 17 P-K5.

Liberzon's attempted counterplay with 17 . . . P-Q5 was met by Kaplan's shattering 18 BxPch! which could not be declined by 18 . . . K-R1 because of 19 N-N5!, PxB; 20 QxP, QxN; 21 QxQ, KxB; 22 R-B3!, which would have left the material equality counting for little in view of Black's exposed king.

The terrific key to Kaplan's onslaught was his 23 B-Q2!!, which could not be met by 23 . . . Q-Q3 because of 24 B-N4!, QxB; 25 R-B8ch, Q-K2; 26 RxQ, KxR; 27 QxBch. Moreover, the defense with 23 . . . Q-Q4 would have been blasted by 24 B-N4ch, K-K1; 25 KR-K1ch, K-Q1; 26 N-K6ch!, RxN; 27 QxNch, K-Q2; 28 Q-B7ch, K-Q1; 29 B-K7ch, K-Q2; 30 B-B6ch, K-Q1; 31 Q-B7mate.

Also unavailing would have been 23 . . . N-B3 because of 24 RxN, BxR; 25 B-N4ch, K-K1 (25 . . . R-Q3; 26 N-K6ch); 26 QxB, followed by 27 R-K1ch.

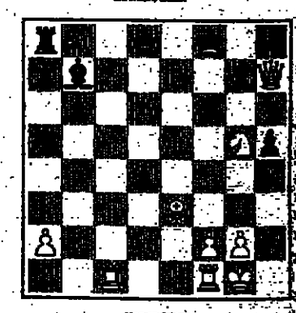
Perhaps the best try would have been 23 . . . B-Q4, but Kaplan could have won by 24 B-N4ch, R-Q3; Q-N6, N-N2; 26 R-B6!, B-K4; P-B4, B-B3; 28 N-R7ch, K-K2; QxBch.

On Kaplan's 24 Q-B5ch, the defense with 24 . . . B-B3 would have fallen to 25 B-N4 (threatening 26 N-K6ch), B-B1; 26 RxB!, QxR; 27 QxBch, K-K1; 28 R-K1ch.

After Kaplan's 27 QxPch, would have been useless to play 27 . . . B-R3; 28 N-B7ch, K-N1; 29 NxBch, K-R1; 30 N-N4ch.

Kaplan's final crushing blow, N-K6ch!, permitted only 30 . . . QxN; 31 QxBch, K-K1; 32 Q-R8ch, Q-N1; 33 QxQmate or Liberzon's cognizant resignation.

Liberman/Black



Kaplan/White

Position after 23 . . . K-B1

GRUENFELD DEFENSE

White (Kaplan)	Black (Liberzon)	White (Kaplan)	Black (Liberzon)
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	18 P-Q5	PxP
2 P-QB4	P-KN3	19 P-K5	PxP
3 N-QB3	P-Q4	20 BxPch	KxB
4 N-B3	B-N2	21 Q-Q3ch	K-N1
5 PxP	NxP	22 N-N5	P-B4
6 P-K4	BxN	23 PxPep	PxP
7 PxN	B-QB4	24 Q-R3ch	K-B1
8 B-K3	0-0	25 R-Q1	P-Q5
9 B-B1	PxP	26 Q-B5ch	K-K2
10 PxP	P-K3	27 QxPch	K-Q3
11 B-QB4	N-R3	28 Q-B7ch	K-K4
12 0-0	N-B4	29 Q-K7ch	K-Q4
13 P-K5	P-KN4	30 B-B6ch	K-B4
14 P-KR4	B-N5	31 Q-B7mate	
15 P-R5	P-N5		

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل



United Press International

...brating at a victory party after winning the WBC welterweight title from Sugar Ray Leonard, Roberto Duran more or less accepts congratulations from his wife, Felicidad.

Unanimous Decision

Leonard Loses Title to Duran

By Michael Katz

MONTREAL, June 22 (NYT) — Sugar Ray Leonard earned the biggest payday in sports history, at least $10 million, Friday night but he paid with his World Boxing Council welterweight title, which Roberto Duran took with a unanimous decision in a fight that more than lived up to expectations.

Judges Raymond Baldeyrou of France had it 146-144, Judge Harry Gibbs of England 145-144 and Judge Angelo Poletti of Italy 148-147, all for Duran. Poletti's scorecard was originally read as 147-147, but a subsequent check showed another point on the 10-point "must" system for the 29-year-old former lightweight champion.

Duran, who entered the 20-foot ring with a 71-1 won-lost record, including 56 knockouts, thus won his second world title. He abandoned the lightweight title 17 months ago.

But even in defeat, before 46,317 spectators at Olympic Stadium, not far from where he won a gold medal in 1976 Olympics, the 24-year-old Leonard showed he too was a great fighter. He took all that Duran could give him and at the end of the fight even seemed the stronger of the two warriors.

It was billed as the classic boxer-vs.-slugger confrontation, the speed and pure boxing skills of Leonard and the fiery will of the man nicknamed "Stonehands." Leonard landed the first real punch, a sharp left jab, and he smiled confidently.

The champion easily escaped most of the early rushes of Duran, who was in his finest shape since he abondoned the 135-pound title in February, 1979, to fight in the 147-pound class.

The fight exploded in the second round and it was started by ones of Duran's overhand rights, which sent Leonard into the ropes. Duran set up the punch with a left hook to the body, and charged in for an early kill, but Leonard fought back.

He had won all 27 of his previous professional fights, and somewhat hurt, he fought back. He landed a solid left coming off the ropes and engaged in a slugging match. Duran won that exchange.

In the third, Duran had Leonard against the ropes and though the champion blocked most of the Panamanian's first 20 or so punches, a solid left hook to the liver got through and Duran got in many more body blows. By round's end, Leonard's great hand speed was noticeably slower.

Another overhand right hurt Leonard in the fourth round. The champion was not dancing, but was either standing in the middle of the ring and trying to outbox the slugger who, as a professional since 1967, has learned his way around a ring.

Duran did most of his work to the body for the rest of the round. Some of it was a bit below the belt, but the referee, Carlos Padilla of the Philippines, did not give any warnings. In the final seconds of the fourth round, the champion launched a furious two-handed rally, but Duran easily turned him around.

In the fifth round, although Duran landed another solid overhand right — Leonard has a habit of bringing his left hand back slowly after throwing a jab — the champion rallied and landed a solid left hook, the only punch ever to send Duran down (Esteban de Jesus did it twice). Leonard also landed a hard right hand and went back to his corner waving to the crowd.

Leonard continued his comeback in a wonderful sixth round. He landed a running left hook solidly, which drew a big smile. Duran was smiling a lot because Leonard was hitting him a lot. The challenger seemed to be enjoying himself, but Leonard was landing some hard punches. Duran hit after the bell.

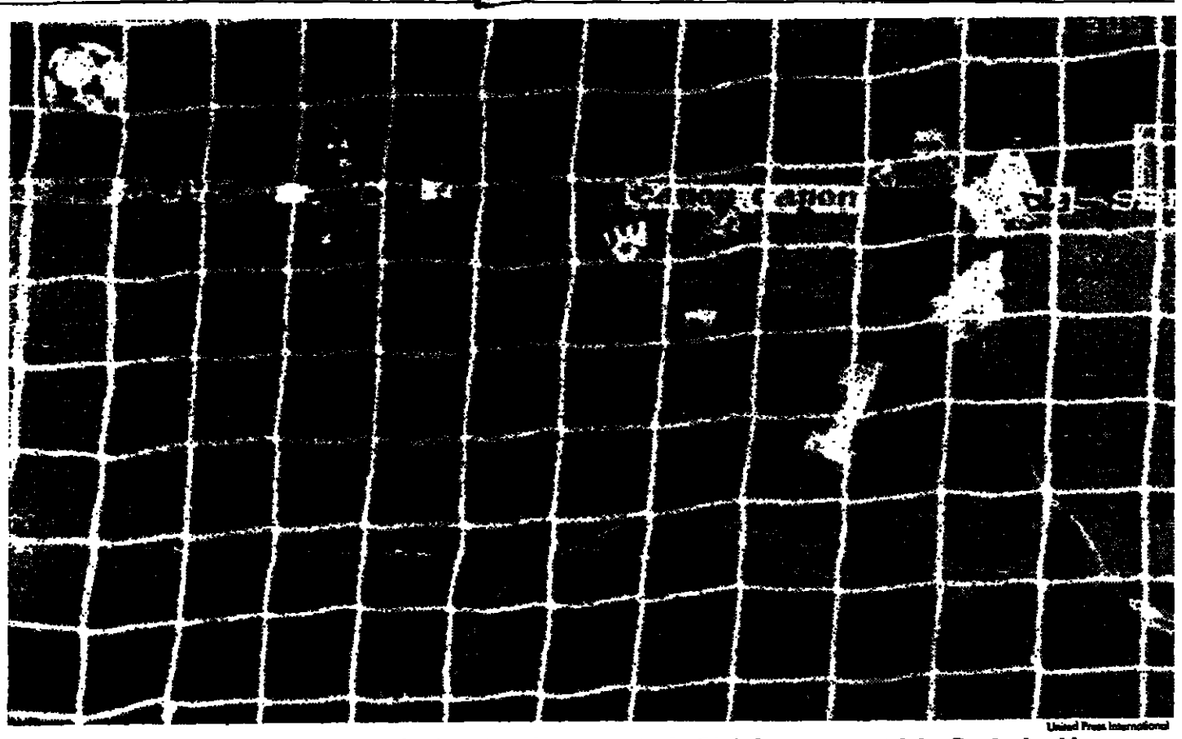
In the seventh round, Duran landed a solid left hook, but Leonard, with a quick left-right to the head and some overhand rights from off the ropes, also was on target. Duran managed some more hard body shots, and a sneering imitation when Leonard did some fancy footwork. Leonard began moving a bit more, trying to keep Duran away with that fine jab. Duran seemed content, perhaps taking a brief rest, before charging in and landing a solid right to Leonard's midsection, which was followed quickly by other body shots.

Leonard was doing a fine job of convincing skeptics that he could take a punch. After eight rounds of a fast-paced struggle with Duran and many body shots, he still appeared fresh in the ninth round.

Leonard was fighting Duran's fight, standing and exchanging. Angelo Dundee, his manager, was hoarse by the start of the 11th round from yelling, "Don't look at him, be first, be first." Leonard was getting noticeably tired by the 11th round, but he started it well, landing some nice combinations.

There were two rounds to go and it was still anybody's fight and Joe Frazier, sitting at ringside, said, "Both these guys are champions" and started rooting for a draw.

Neither wanted a draw. Somewhere, somehow, with tired arms and battered bodies, they went on. Leonard did most of the hard punching in the 14th round. He landed solid hooks and, in a crowd-pleasing display, landed a right-hand punch while moving backward.



United Press International

Josef Barmos puts his penalty shot into the Italian net to win the third-place soccer match for Czechoslovakia.

West Germany Wins Final in Soccer, 2-1

From Agency Dispatches

ROME, June 22 — With two goals by center-forward Horst Hrubesch, the winning one two minutes before the end of the match, West Germany defeated Belgium, 2-1, to win the European Championship in soccer here tonight.

West Germany took an early lead in the 10th minute when Hrubesch, after controlling the ball with his chest, beat goalkeeper Jean-Marie Pfaff with a shot from 20 meters.

Belgium equalized in the 73d minute through a contested penalty shot by Rene Van der Eycken after Francois Van der Elst was chopped just on the border of the penalty area. Then a header by Hrubesch on a corner kick from Karl-Heinz Rummenigge gave West Germany the title.

In the exciting first half both teams created many scoring chances after the early German lead. Belgium almost equalized in the same minute Hrubesch scored, but Van der Elst's lob over Harold Schumacher, the German goalkeeper, went wide off the right post.

West Germany had many chances to increase its lead through a fast attack usually originated by Hansi Muller and Bernd Schuster, but fine saves by Pfaff stopped the shots by Klaus Allofs and Schuster in the 35th and 36th minutes. Schuster's shot from 25 meters just before the halftime went inches over the goal.

In the second half Belgium put pressure on the reinforced German defense, but the Belgians' short passes were fruitless until a solo action by Van der Elst resulted in a penalty and equalization.

In Naples last night, Czechoslovakia captured third place from Italy on penalties after 90 minutes' play had left the two teams deadlocked, 1-1.

Both teams scored all five of their first batch of penalties and continued to match each other until goalkeeper Jaroslav Netolicka of Czechoslovakia saved from Fulvio Collovati.

Josef Barmos made no mistake with the next shot and the Czechoslovaks won the penalty contest, 9-8.

Italy, which had not conceded a goal in three group matches, trailed early in the second half but a header by Francesco Graziani tied the match 17 minutes before time.

The Czechoslovak lead followed two shrewd corners by Antonin Panenka eight minutes into the second half. He cut the second back for Ladislav Jurkemik, whose drive from 25 meters rocketed into the Italian net.

Alessandro Altobelli missed badly from 10 meters soon after the break and when Jurkemik scored three minutes later it looked as if Italy, which had managed only one previous goal in the tournament, had lost its chance.

But with 17 minutes to go, Franco Causio curled in a free kick from the left and Graziani at the far post leaped to glance it in under the bar.

The Soccer Scene

A Papal Warning About the Game's Value

By Rob Hughes

ROME, June 22 (IHT) — *"Like all human things, the values of sport need to be very much purified. Sometimes today, the temptations steer the sport away from its true goals, its honest ends, and those who really love sport should not put up with those deviations, which constitute a regression in the progress of man." — Pope John Paul II.*

In all translation there is distortion, but let no one evade the issue. Pope John Paul II did not for nothing deviate from a weekend given to the visit of President Carter to deliver his discourse on the dangers of corruption to 200 representatives of UEFA, the governing body of this European Championship of soccer.

He speaks, of course, against the backcloth of the continuing Italian soccer bribery trials... and, as a man with an eye for the sport, it has probably not been lost on him that the villains on the soccer pitch have managed to kick into submission the few really artistic players.

The Bigger Picture

And if, as some of us feel, soccer is a mirror of the social state of nations, then the implications for the progress of man are frightening.

Was it coincidence that Giancarlo Antognoni and Wilfried Van Moer, indisputably the nearest players to art in the Italy vs. Belgium match, should each be victims — Antognoni so brutally fouled he was never to kick another ball in the competition, Van Moer so that he lay prostrate beyond the halftime whistle and then survived only four minutes' more play? Or that the perpetrators, Rene Van Der Eycken and, inevitably, Romeo Benetti, should remain on the field after their dirty deeds were done?

The refereeing has been timorously on the side of the hatchet man. And when UEFA brought its might to bear on chosen misconducts, its wages of sin were black comedy: England, held responsible for the appalling hooliganism of its supporters, was fined £8,000 and the Netherlands, which compounded its fall from grace with thuggery against both West Germany and Czechoslovakia, was then ordered to pay UEFA £1,200 for its foul.

Out of Whose Pocket?

But not one man has been sent off the field, and, so long as his own bonuses are paid which of them is likely to give a damn that his national federation has been asked to put a pittance in the UEFA coffers?

"Those who really love sport should not put up with those deviations."

When it was really too late, when the Italians and Czechs played out the consolation match for third place in Naples last night, there was a gesture of response to the papal message.

Enzo Bearzot, the national manager, even kept his infamous Assassino, Benetti, off the field at least until Czechoslovakia had taken the lead with one of the more loveable things of soccer, a superbly struck shot from outside the penalty box by which defender Ladislav Jurkemik defeated goalkeeper Dino Zoff.

Resort to the Lottery

A moment of beauty in a match where Italy huffed and puffed, and Czechoslovakia was content to contain. Eventually Italy equalized with a long, looping header from its national scapegoat, Francesco Graziani, and so a half-baked match before a third-full stadium was decided on the lottery of penalty kicks.

The Czechs struck every one home, but Italy was beaten on its ninth kick when stopper Fulvio Collovati, who had had an excellent tournament, kicked tamely and goalkeeper Jaroslav Netolicka, an indifferent performer, made a "heroic" save.

With so little at stake it would be stupid to assume that Pope John Paul's message had guided the more sporting exchanges of last night. The final between West Germany and Belgium in Rome tonight carries a weightier responsibility.

However, with Italy gone, the stadium will be half-deserted. Soccer is in danger of selling out — as some American sports have done — to playing in empty stadiums while the people sit home and watch "live" television. It seems to matter nothing that soccer is not a game that translates well on the box, even though it is true that Italian television, after an abysmal start, has rapidly improved its coverage toward the best European standards.

Improved close-ups, improved playbacks... but still the impossible dream of capturing all that you see in the flesh.

Ethical Views

The television question is important, yet it is peripheral to the fundamental need for soccer to recapture its attractiveness as an entertainment. Hans Bangerter, the general secretary of UEFA, wrote a lofty report just before this tournament, emphasizing as the Pope now does the basic requirement for sport to uphold its ethical values.

He wrote of greedy players (and players' unions) who could "kill off the goose who has laid their golden egg," of the need for club managers to unite against the high demands of players that threaten too destroy "the whole basis of the sport."

One hopes he will look as critically at UEFA's poor performance here. It organized a competition that encouraged negative play by its very format. Its communications were organized on the cheap, allowing the sponsors, to try their best to provide impromptu and inadequate translations to hundreds of journalists.

If the farcical press conferences were meant to serve any but the Italians, and if UEFA cares that the managers' words should be correctly interpreted, it failed pathetically.

more

Soccer is a world game, which conducts its business in three main languages — English, French and Spanish. Yet there were no official translations in any of these languages, nothing but a few girls cheerfully exceeding their duties as hostesses and messengers to try to cope with journalists' basic requirements for information.

And then there is Italy, where the airlines greet working journalists and observing coaches with a shrug at check-in desks 40 minutes before the flight with the words: "You missed the flight." No you didn't; the message above their desk says check-in 30 minutes before the flight. You might get a shrug or a slight stare, but you are on standby for the next flight, hours later.

It happened, among others, to the manager of a national team not competing here... although millions of television viewers in his homeland need never know that he had no choice but to make his match comments by telephone from his hotel room, watching the same pictures as they.

But that, and the indifference of everyone to the photographer in Naples who was robbed in his bedroom at gunpoint, is, we are told, Italia. And anyway, our discomfort is immaterial compared to the basic message from Pope John Paul that the sport — a vital ingredient to the lives of millions — must not be allowed to constitute a regression in the progress of man.

Duran, the Killer, Shows No Affection

By Mark Heisler

...NTREAL, June 22 (LAT) — ...le face-a-face historique end...gar Ray Leonard extended a ...in the direction of Roberto ..., but the little tiger was hav...me of it. He snarled at Leon...When he was asked what the ...ence had been, he pounded on ...art.

...st men fight for money or ...or lack of options. Duran ... because that's what he is, a ... He is unencumbered by ni...like mixed emotions and he ...ill angry.

...think he did dislike Leonard," ...Duran's trainer, Ray Arcel, ...day. "I was rather surprised at ... I always thought he was a ...t gentleman and still do, but ...ed at that press conference in ...ork.

... said he wasn't going to beat ..., he was going to kill him. ...don't say that to Duran. He's ...ler."

No Comment

...an is also WBC welterweight ...ion of the world, having won ... night's unanimous decision. ...native Panama, a holiday was ...through Tuesday. School was ...ned, businesses closed and ...esident, Aristedes Rollo, sent ...e to fly Duran home. Many ... were planned.

...an hit a few parties of his ...e Friday night and did not ... his press conference yester...orning, which was appropri...an had not talked to writers ...k.

... had a very hard night," said Don King, the half of this co-promotion allied with Duran. King did attend, having never missed a press conference in his life.

"None of us got to bed before five, six this morning. But he sends his regards."

King was the other big winner Friday night, first having watched John Tate fall on his nose once more. This time Big John fell through the ropes, right in front of King and Bob Arum, the other co-promoter, seated a few chairs away, and King jumped up and cheered. Arum once claimed that Tate, then WBA champion, would rule the heavyweights for years to come. This was Tate's second straight knockout and it came in a preliminary at the hands of someone named Trevor Berbick.

Full of Compassion

Yesterday morning King was observing humanely that Tate should get a brain scan and then retire. Arum was nowhere to be seen.

That was nothing compared to the victory that King won when Duran, his fighter, beat Leonard, who is under contract for one more fight to Arum. King promptly announced terms for the rematch:

"We'll do so," King said, "for the same terms we used last night. [Leonard will make about $10 million, Duran $1.5 million.] We'll use last night in reverse, since Duran is the champion.

"No new negotiations or nothing. We're ready to sign for those terms. Just turn the contract around and change the names."

Lea and Sosa Combine for Expos' Victory

From Agency Dispatches

DIEGO, June 22 — Andre...n hit his eighth homer of the ...th one out in the first inning ...harlie Lea and Elias Sosa ... for an eight-hitter last night ... the Montreal Expos to a 7-4 ...n over the San Diego Padres.

... went 7⅓ innings and had his ...r a shutout ruined in the ... inning, when he surrendered ...ingles to Jerry Turner, Willie ...nez and Tim Flannery. Sosa ... up his fifth save with 1⅓ ... of relief. John Curtis (3-5) ...d the loss as the Expos de...left-handed pitching for the ...raight time.

...son's home run followed a ...by Rodney Scott. Ron Le...ingled with two out in the ...ole his 38th base and scored ...tt's RBI single. Scott then ...ome on Gary Carter's dou...ve the Expos a 4-0 lead.

Astros 4, Pirates 2

...ouston, Verne Ruhle won his ...raight game, and Art Howe ...wo-run homer to lead Hous...a 4-2 victory over Pittsburgh. Ruhle (5-1) allowed 11 hits, struck out four and walked none in 7⅓ innings.

Giants 9, Phillies 3

In San Francisco, Darrell Evans drove in three runs and Jack Clark doubled to trigger a three-run fifth that led San Francisco to a 9-3 victory over Philadelphia. The Giants got four consecutive hits off Randy Lerch as they broke a 2-2 tie in the fifth.

Reds 8, Cardinals 5

In Cincinnati, Ray Knight's two-run double highlighted a five-run Cincinnati seventh inning that carried the Reds to an 8-5 victory over St. Louis. Frank Pastore (9-4) gave up eight hits en route to his sixth complete game this season.

Dodgers 5, Mets 0

In Los Angeles, Jerry Reuss scattered six hits and was backed by Steve Garvey's three-run homer in the first and Dusty Baker's solo homer in the seventh as Los Angeles dealt New York its seventh straight defeat, 5-0.

Braves 8, Cubs 0

In Atlanta, Dale Murphy homered and drove in four runs and Chris Chambliss added a three-run homer to back the three-hit pitching of Doyle Alexander and earn Atlanta an 8-0 victory over Chicago.

Yankees 5, A's 3

In the American League, at New York, Jim Spencer hit a three-run homer in the first inning and Tommy John became the American League's first 10-game winner as New York beat Oakland, 5-3.

Angels 4, Red Sox 2

In Boston, Joe Rudi's two-run double off the glove of Jim Rice, the Red Sox' leftfielder, capped a three-run third inning that gave California a 4-2 victory over Boston.

Tigers 4, White Sox 1

In Chicago, Milt Wilcox scattered five hits for his fifth successive complete-game victory as Detroit beat Chicago, 4-1. Wilcox (7-4) struck out four, walked two and got most of his support from Steve Kemp, who scored twice and drove in a run, and John Wockenfuss, who drove in two and scored one.

Twins 3, Indians 2

In Bloomington, Minn., Butch Wynegar drove in all three Minnesota runs with two singles and a double to give the Twins a 3-2 victory over Cleveland. Geoff Zahn (6-9) pitched 8⅓ innings and Wayne Garland (2-1) went the distance in losing.

Rangers 2, Blue Jays 1

In Arlington, Texas, pinch hitter Pat Putman singled home Jim Norris with one out in the bottom of the ninth inning to lift Texas to a 2-1 victory over Toronto.

Brewers 5, Royals 1

In Kansas City, Don Money hit a pair of home runs and drove in three runs to back Lary Sorensen's nine-hit pitching, giving Milwaukee a 5-1 victory over Kansas City.

Orioles 9, Mariners 0

In Baltimore, Eddie Murray drove in four runs with his 12th home run and a single to back the five-hit pitching of Steve Stone and lead Baltimore to a 9-0 victory over Seattle. Stone (9-3) won his seventh straight game.

Bostock Killer Free

LOGANSPORT, Ind., June 22 (AP) — Leonard Smith, 33, who was accused of shooting to death outfielder Lyman Bostock of the California Angels in September, 1978, was freed Friday after psychiatrists said he no longer was mentally ill. He was committed to a mental hospital after being found innocent by reason of insanity in the shooting.

Friday: Yankees Spoil Martin's Return

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, June 22 — Jim Spencer, Reggie Jackson and Johnny Oates hit home runs Friday night to spoil Billy Martin's return to Yankee Stadium and to spark the New York Yankees to an 15-7 rout of the Oakland A's.

Spencer connected for a three-run homer to cap a four-run third inning against Steve McCatty (6-7), and also singled in two runs to highlight a five-run eighth against Dave Hamilton. Jackson hit a three-run homer in the fifth and Oates hit a solo shot in the eighth to help Luis Tiant to his sixth victory in nine decisions.

Martin, making his first appearance at Yankee Stadium since being fired as manager by the Yankees last winter, received a standing ovation from the crowd of 45,935 when he appeared at home plate with the lineup card at the start of the game.

Angels 20, Red Sox 2

In Boston, Fred Patek hit three home runs and drove in seven runs to lead a 26-hit assault, and Frank Tanana pitched a five-hitter as California defeated Boston, 20-2.

Mariners 3, Orioles 1

In Baltimore, Ted Cox hit a three-run homer with one out in the ninth inning and Floyd Bannister pitched a three-hitter, giving Seattle a 3-1 victory over Baltimore.

Rangers 5, Blue Jays 2

In Arlington, Texas, Ferguson Jenkins passed Cy Young in major league strikeouts, moving into eighth place on the list with 2,824, as he allowed Toronto just five hits in pitching Texas to a 5-2 victory over Toronto.

Brewers 10, Royals 5

In Kansas City, Dick Davis hit a three-run double in a five-run seventh inning and added an RBI triple in the eighth to power Milwaukee to a 10-5 victory over Kansas City.

Tigers 5, White Sox 3

In Chicago, John Wockenfuss doubled home Lance Parrish in the top of the 11th inning to lead Detroit to a 5-3 victory over Chicago.

Indians 4, Twins 3

In Bloomington, Minn., Toby Harrah's double off first baseman Jose Morales' glove scored Gary Alexander from first base in the 15th inning and gave Cleveland a 4-3 victory over Minnesota.

Cardinals 7, Reds 5

In the National League, at Cincinnati, Terry Kennedy hit a pair of three-run homers to pace a 13-hit St. Louis attack that carried the Cardinals to a 7-5 victory over Cincinnati.

Cubs 4, Braves 2

In Atlanta, Ken Henderson homered and Mike Vail singled in one run and scored another to lead Chicago to a 4-2 victory over Atlanta.

Astros 6, Pirates 4

In Houston, Ken Forsch and Joe Sambito combined on a seven-hitter and Rafael Landestoy hit a bases-loaded triple in the second inning to lead Houston to a 6-4 victory over Pittsburgh.

Padres 4, Expos 2

In San Diego, Jerry Turner stole home and Willie Montanez tripled in a run in a three-run fourth as San Diego stopped Montreal, 4-2.

Giants 5, Phillies 1

In San Francisco, Jack Clark hit his 13th homer, doubled and scored twice as San Francisco downed Philadelphia, 5-1, behind the pitching of Allen Ripley.

Dodgers 4, Mets 3

In Los Angeles, Dusty Baker's two-out, two-run double in the ninth inning lifted Los Angeles to a 4-3 victory over New York.

More Sports On Page 15

Gilder, Despite a Par 70, Leads Canadian Golf by 2

ILE BIZARD, Que., June 22 (UPI) — Bob Gilder, overshadowed by the 65 of Jerry Pate, escaped with a par 70 yesterday to hold a two-stroke edge after 54 holes in the Canadian Open golf tournament.

Gilder, who has not won since the 1976 Phoenix Open, played comfortably on the front nine, sinking a 20-footer at the fifth hole and then a 30-footer at the ninth to turn in an eight-under par halfway score.

Familiar Woes

But at the back side he drove into the trees on number 10 for a bogey, landed in the rough for a bogey at 13, birdied at 14 and was in the rough again on the final hole to finish the third round with a 67-67-70—204, six strokes under par and only two ahead of Pate.

Pate, whose unerring putter has supported a disasterous driving game for the past month, gunned five birdie putts ranging from 30 to 10 feet en route to his 65, which is equal to the course record set here in 1975 by Jack Nicklaus and Tom Weiskpof.

Ben Crenshaw carded a two-under 68 for 69-70-68—207 to put him alone in third place, three strokes under for the tournament. Five players were at 208: Lee Trevino, Jim Dent, Bob Shearer, Don Pooley and Johnny Miller.

Jack Nicklaus, who won the U.S. Open earlier this month, finished the day with a 209 after shooting a par 70 to remain five strokes back of the leader. He was grouped with four other players, including George Burns, the first-round leader who suffered a double-bogey at the 10th hole to fall two strokes over for the day.

Toledo on Probation

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 22 (AP) — The National Collegiate Athletic Association has placed the University of Toledo on athletic probation for a year, retroactive to May 29, 1980, for track program violations stemming primarily from the recruitment of a student from Kenya.

Transactions

BASEBALL

American League

BOSTON RED SOX—Reactivated Bill Campbell, pitcher, from the disabled list. Recalled Win Remmerswaal, pitcher, from Pawtucket of the International League. Optioned Keith MacWhorter, pitcher to Pawtucket.

CALIFORNIA ANGELS—Purchased Ed Halicki, pitcher, from the San Francisco Giants for an undisclosed amount of cash.

CLEVELAND INDIANS—Purchased the contract of Jack Brohamer, infielder, from the Boston Red Sox.

DETROIT TIGERS—Announced the seven-day suspension of Al Cowens, outfielder, by the American League for fighting.

SEATTLE MARINERS—Acquired Marc Hill, catcher, on waivers from the San Francisco Giants.

National League

SAN DIEGO PADRES—Removed Von Joshua, outfielder, from the disabled list. Optioned Barry Evans, infielder, to Hawaii of the Pacific Coast League. Added Bob Tolan to its coaching staff.

SAN FRANCISCO GIANTS—Reactivated Mike Ivie, first baseman, from the disabled list. Called up Bill Bordley, pitcher, from Phoenix of the Pacific Coast League.

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS—Reactivated Ken Oberkfell, second baseman. Placed John Fulcham, pitcher, on the 21-day disabled list.

FOOTBALL

Canadian Football League

HAMILTON TIGER-CATS—Released Craig Lobbert, right end; Rick Cuchma and Reinhold Finkes, running backs; Willie Zackery, wide receiver; Billy McBride, defensive back; and Frank Moffatt, defensive tackle.

TORONTO ARGONAUTS—Released Al Chester, quarterback; Charles Crews and Elliot Walker, running backs; Robert Watts and Doug Backer, linebackers; Fitzherbert Fowler, wide receiver; and Willie Lee, defensive tackle.

ajor League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
	35	26	.574	—
	33	27	.550	1½
	34	30	.531	2½
	32	33	.492	5½
	27	35	.435	8½
	24	40	.375	12½

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
	40	23	.635	—
	38	27	.585	3
	34	31	.523	7
	30	35	.462	11
	28	36	.444	12
	29	37	.439	12½

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
	43	23	.672	—
	35	28	.556	7½
	34	30	.531	9
	32	33	.514	10
	34	37	.523	9½
	30	30	.500	11
	30	32	.484	12

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
	39	26	.600	—
	36	33	.476	6
	30	35	.462	9
	30	36	.455	9½
	29	37	.439	10½
	27	37	.422	11½
	23	40	.365	15

Language

Desserts and Justice

By William Safire

NEW YORK (NYT) — When the two top executives at the First National Bank of Chicago became locked in a power struggle not long ago, the board of directors threw both men out. A former colleague was quoted in The New York Times as crowing: "I don't know of anybody who better deserves this kind of just dessert."

Professor Cynthia Dessen of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, who teaches a course on word formation, circles that spelling and writes: "It is time to do a piece on deserts vs. dessert vs. desert. Confusion reigns in the public mind."

When you toss your assault rifle in the air and head for the hills, you desert, and the verb is pronounced "di-ZERT." When you commit this act in a sandy spot a long way from an oasis, you are in a desert, a noun pronounced "DEZ-ert." What you eat at the end of a meal is a dessert, a noun pronounced "di-ZURT," nearly the same as the aforementioned verb.

Now here comes the tricky bit: When you get your comeuppance — as when a deserting soldier eats too much dessert in the desert and gets sick — you get your just desert. That is pronounced "di-ZERT," exactly the same as the verb for "quit" and nearly the same as the noun for "fruit and cheese after a pleasant repast."

Why one "s"? In French, the verb "desservir" means "to clear the table" — the opposite of "servir," "to set the table" or "to serve a meal." From that verb with the double "s" comes "dessert," the course that is served after the table is cleared.

A different French verb, with one "s" — "deserter," "to withdraw" — is the root of the English verb "to desert." And a third, quite different verb with one "s" — the ancient "deservir," "to deserve" — is the root of "desert," the noun for "deserved reward or punishment."

Thus: the deserter in the desert who became nauseated after eating dessert got his just desert.

* * *

Here comes the usefulest reading you will do all day.

The trained syntactician, upon reading that sentence, would say: " 'Useful' is most commonly inflected to the superlative degree by combining the base word with 'most' — that is, 'most useful' rather than 'usefulest.' " Most other readers would say, " 'Usefulest' looks funny."

To make the most of a word, when do you use "est" and when do you use "most"?

"I was startled the other day," writes Seymour Amlen of ABC Entertainment, "when I came across the word 'loyalest' in The New Yorker *magazine." The sentence,* written by Andrew Porter, who comes from England, reads: "Amelia is the wife of his secretary, closest friend and loyalest supporter, and Warwick loves her."

Anne Soukhanov, an American Heritage editor, gives the very, very best advice on superlatives. She points out that "est" is used with most monosyllables (being great is the "greatest," being hard is the "hardest,") and with two-syllable words ending in "y" ("lazy-laziest"), "le" ("noble-noblest"), "ow" ("narrow-narrowest") and "er" ("tender-tenderest").

That's simple and direct. So are the rules for "most": Use it with adverbs ending in "ly" ("eagerly" becomes "most eagerly"), with predicate adjectives ("to be afraid" becomes "to be most afraid," not "afraidest") and with disyllables having foreign origins ("bizarre," "antique," "burlesque" all take "most," not "est").

Generally, you should also use "most" for longer words, words ending in "ive" ("active" and "passive" would sound like something else if you added an "est"), "s," "ish," "est" ("honestest" wouldn't work), "ed" or "ing," and "absolute" words — "real," "right," "just" would not go with "est."

But what about all those words that fall between "great," which obviously needs an "est," and "honest," the superlative of which sounds silly without a "most"?

When in doubt, go with "most." So "loyalest" is wrong, right? No. That trick of breaking the rules for comparative-superlative dramatic effect has been used for years. Lewis Carroll put a catchy comparative in Alice's mouth: "Curiouser and curiouser!" And Mark Twain found the most emphatic denunciation in "the confoundedest, brazenest, ingeniousest piece of fraud."

Safire's Law: Only use superlatives like "usefulest" when the outlandish is most useful.

All That Dancing And Ann Reinking

By Eve Zibart

WASHINGTON (WP) — Who can tell the dancer from the dance?

In her tights, Ann Reinking has probably been seen by more people than Bo Derek's braids. "All That Jazz" alone was enough to establish her.

But they say in New York that dancers never get top billing. So here she is, veteran of more than half a dozen Broadway shows, two movies, one commercial and an endless string of talk shows — the woman who turned down roles in "Three's Company" and "Charlie's Angels." Yet her press kit contains one photo, two inches of copy, and misspells her name.

Reinking shrugs. Publicity is "a kind of mystique. They completely idealize you, it has nothing to do with reality. The fact that I am a person, that I like to go to bed or eat peanut butter, becomes completely obscured."

Besides, there is more to a career than klieg lights. "I've been getting really good parts, and good money . . . and a lot of offers have been coming in. But you have to keep it in perspective."

Perspective is doubly important when your romantic past, or some bowdlerized version of it, is spread umpteen times life-size in a movie that romps to four Oscars and a Cannes Golden Palm.



Harry Naltchayan, The Washington Post

Reinking: "Things keep coming up."

Autobiographical?

But just because the movie — written and directed by choreographer-womanizer and overgrown enfant terrible Bob Fosse about a choreographer-womanizer-enfant terrible named Joe Gideon directing his ex-wife in a musical the way Fosse directed ex-wife Gwen Verdon in "Chicago" — stars former Fosse protege-girlfriend Reinking as Gideon's protege-girlfriend and so on and so on, Reinking doesn't think the movie should be called autobiographical.

"It was just like any other movie. They weren't really people I knew, once you get past the basics," she says, frowning slightly. "It was more Mr. Fosse's wanting to show a side of show business — one very particular side of show business — that I happen to know."

Dancers are generally extroverts because dance requires the simultaneous devotion of the body and the spirit. In real life, far from being "The Tonight Show" starlet, Reinking is surprisingly undemonstrative.

And, in real life, she and Fosse came to a romantic, though not professional, parting of the ways. "The people who help you, teach you, whatever — it's for you, not them. They don't want to be a crutch forever."

Reinking starred in Fosse's 1978 hoofer-revue, "Dancin'," although she spent every spare moment working on an after-curtain nightclub act. When Fosse offered her the role of Gideon's dancing girlfriend in "Jazz," she said fine. But no autobiography.

"I created [the girlfriend role] the same way I've created any part I've played."

Puzzle

Reinking, 29, is a kind of physical puzzle, large features somehow fitted into a small package. Although her mouth is small, her eyes are huge, cornflower blue and Technicolor white, and her cheekbones, like the hipbones that Astaire'd down the staircase in "All That Jazz," wing out from the rest of her.

She comes from a large family that was uprooted year after year when she was a child, finally settling in Seattle. She discovered dance relatively late, when she was 11. Six years later, after high school, she carried her life savings (a little less than $500) to New York to find the big break.

Just about the time she realized how little $500 was in New York in the late '60s, she joined a road company of "Fiddler on the Roof." After those six months, Reinking says, "I'll never go on the road again."

A couple of acts later, punctuated by blackouts of temporary unemployment, we find Reinking in a small speaking part opposite Katharine Hepburn in "Coco."

"She told me I could act, and I thought that was great!" Reinking's throaty giggle is the most backstage-chorine thing about her. "Of course, I believed her."

Reinking first worked for Fosse in the chorus of "Pippin." In 1976, after starring as Joan of Arc in "Good Time Charley" and replacing Donna McKechnie in "A Chorus Line," Reinking replaced, under Fosse's direction, Verdon in "Chicago." It remains her favorite, despite the triangular casting.

"A year earlier I had been doing Joan of Arc, and then here I am, she's a sweet girl but she's kind of a tramp, in a blond wig — it was like going from saint to sinner." Blond wig intact, she took a starlet role in "Movie, Movie" and the lights went on in Hollywood.

Reinking was here for a guest appearance with the American Dance Machine, which has reconstructed more than 40 dances from Broadway musicals of the past four decades.

Dancing is a profession of the young, and like Shirley MacLaine and Chita Rivera, Reinking expects to find her ultimate security in an acting career.

There are plenty of scripts rolling in, "mostly girlfriend roles," but many of them call for nudity or obscenity, and Reinking doesn't seem to think she could pull that off.

"Things keep coming up," she says. "That's the great thing about the American system! You can make it big, and you can get rich."

As long as they spell your name right.

PEOPLE: *Play Attacking Thatcher Paid for by Government*

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain made the Venice economic summit but missed the opening of a new play in which she is the "star" — her career is the prime target of a savage satirical attack that her government unwittingly paid for. The show, "A Short Sharp Shock," caused a storm of controversy even before opening Saturday. Its producers were forced to change the its name, tone down its publicity and defend its very existence against British lawmakers. The revised publicity for the play, entitled "Ditch the Bitch" until it was changed because of objections from feminist groups, shows Mrs. Thatcher being beheaded by a hammer and sickle. The original posters carried an obscene picture of the prime minister. The play is produced and financed by London's Theater Royal in Stratford, which received a £305,000 government subsidy last year, and the Royal Court Theater, which received a grant of £108,000. A group of Conservative Party lawmakers wrote to Britain's Arts Council asking for a code of conduct for theaters that the government subsidizes.

* * *

An American professor laid to rest a Victorian controversy over the weekend by unveiling a memorial in Poets' Corner at Westminster Abbey for Mary Ann Evans, who as George Eliot wrote "The Mill on the Floss" and other novels. When she died in 1880, a place in the abbey was refused her because of her rationalist views and because she lived for 24 years with critic and biographer George Henry Lewes, who had left his wife but never divorced her. Eliot's remains will stay in north London's Highgate Cemetery, but the new floor tablet amid memorials to other famous writers now means that "the aristocracy of letters is gathered around her," Gordon Haight of Yale University, the leading Eliot scholar, said in a memorial address. The George Eliot Fellowship, founded in 1930, spent 10 years negotiating to get the tablet installed, and paid all the costs.

* * *

Harry Belafonte said in Havana over the weekend that "the best promise of life is in Cuba," the official Cuban news service reported. The singer, on a tour of the island, said that Cubans have overcome the hardships of U.S. economic sanctions and that "to come here to sing is ... one way to help raise the U.S. blockade of Cuba," Prensa Latina reported. The dispatch, monitored in Mexico City, said Belafonte looked on Cuba as a model for all countries struggling for independence. Prensa Latina quoted Belafonte as saying that the refugees who have recently left Cuba should "live in Harlem, the South Bronx, Miami's riot areas or on Indian reservations. They'd learn the best promise of life is in Cuba."

* * *

Classical pianist Abbey Simon, now 58, began playing the piano at age 3. He took up tennis somewhat later, but it has become a passion with him. Simon, who was in New York for a recording session before returning to his home in Zurich, told his manager as he boarded the plane — racket in hand — that if the summer weather is bad, he expects to have the largest repertoire of any living pianist by the fall, when he is scheduled for concerts in Lincoln Center and Carnegie Hall. But if the weather is good, he said, he will be ready to take on Jimmy Connors and Bjorn Borg come September. ... Christina Kiss of Hungary won $5,000 and a debut piano recital at New York's Lincoln Center in the American Music Scholarship Association's international piano competition in Cincinnati. Eric Himy of New York won the second-place prize of $1,000 while Angela Cheng of Canada and Marek Chwastek of Poland split the $800 third-place prize.

* * *

The University of Toronto has announced that it is dismantling Marshall McLuhan's Center for Culture and Technology because of a budget squeeze, and refuses to postpone further McLuhan's retirement, now set for June 30. McLuhan, who will be 69 in July, had no comment on the developments. He suffered a stroke last fall and has been recovering at his Toronto home since then. The university's graduate school will attempt to reconstitute the center as the McLuhan Program in Culture and Technology with one part-time administrator and a budget of less than one-third of the present center's funds. Three years ago McLuhan gave up two of his three courses and the university extended his retirement age to 68, a standard procedure for its eminent scholars. Relatives suggested that he had hoped to postpone his retirement another year or to retire from the university but still run the center.

— SAMUEL JUSTICE

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